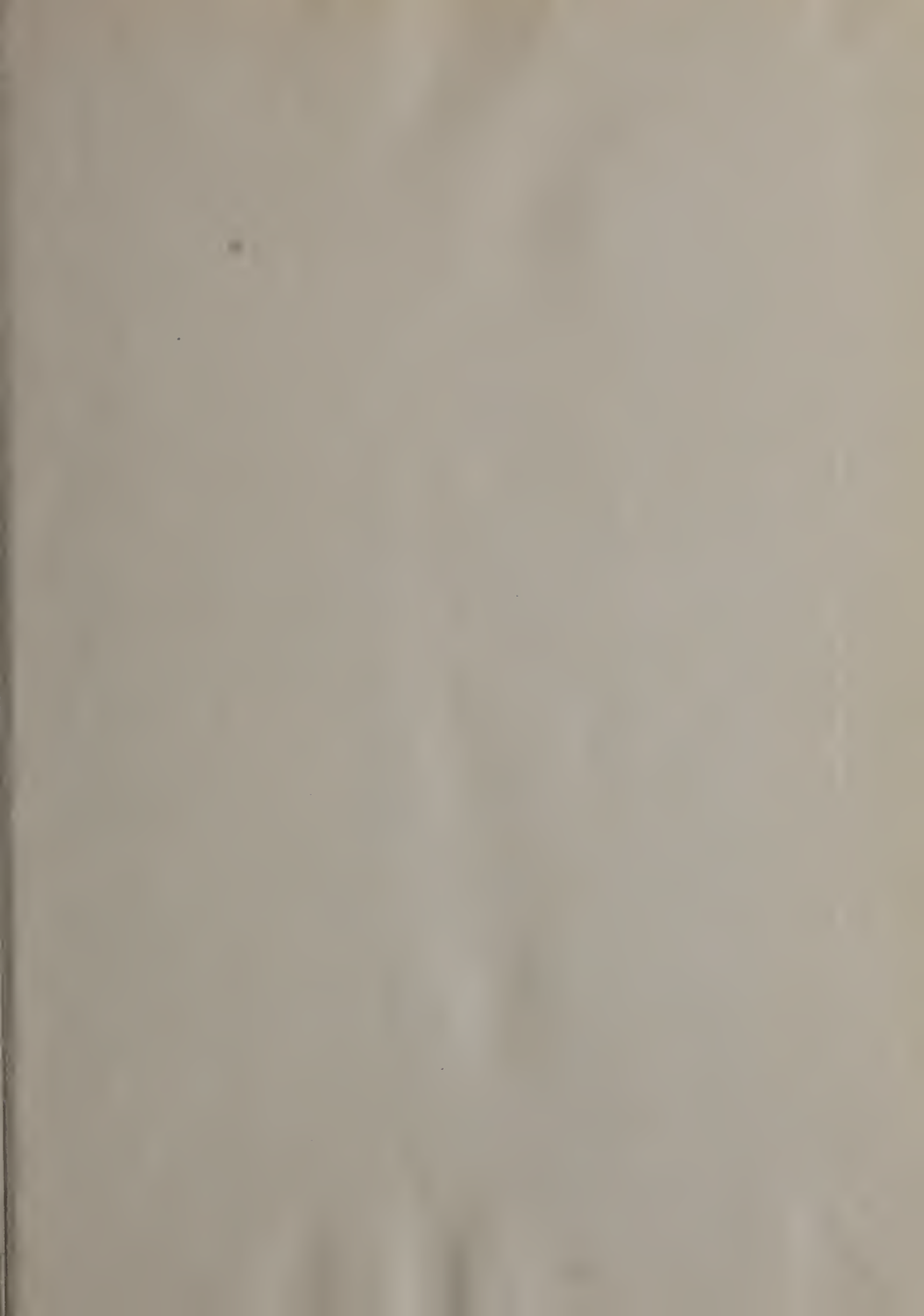


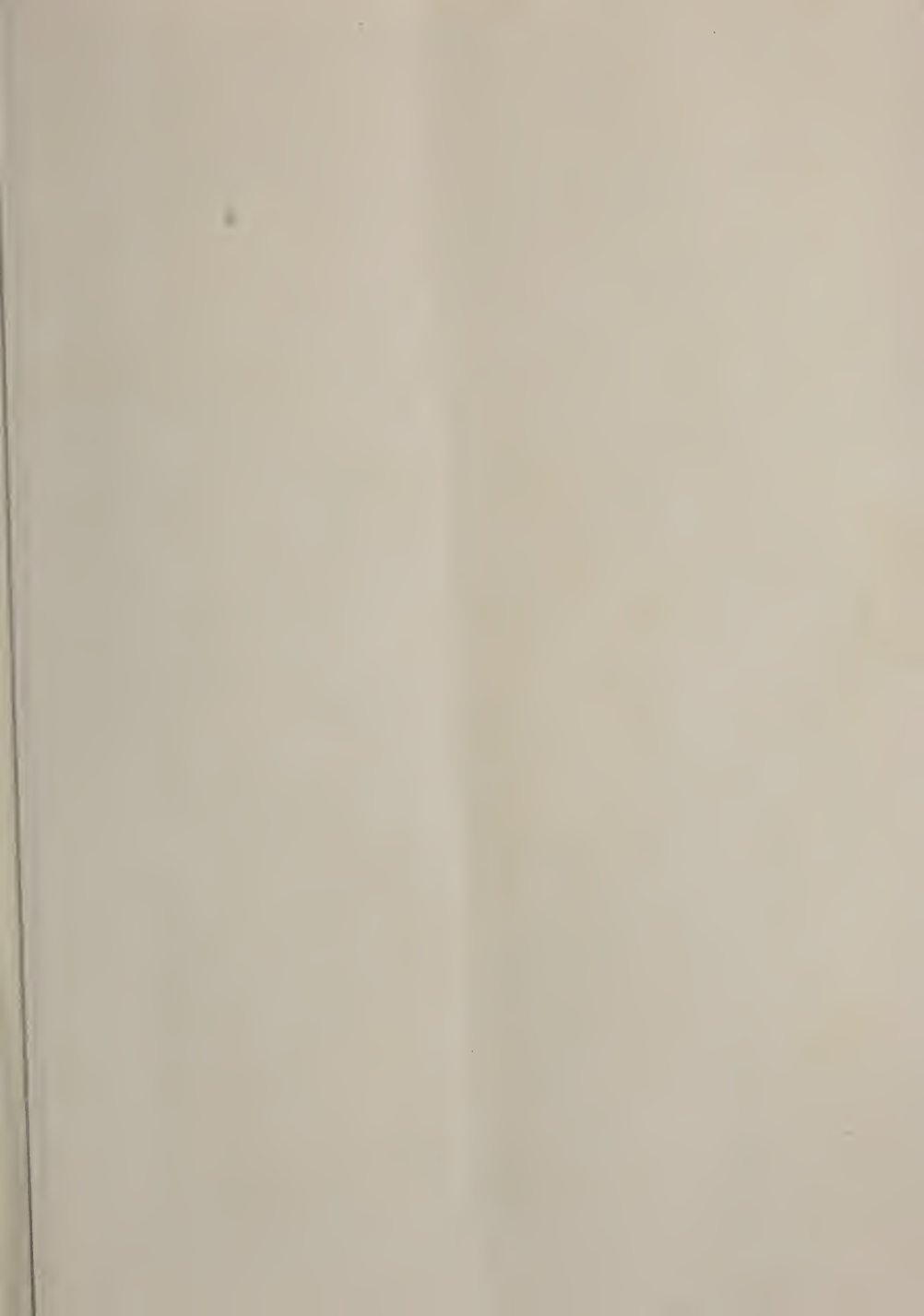
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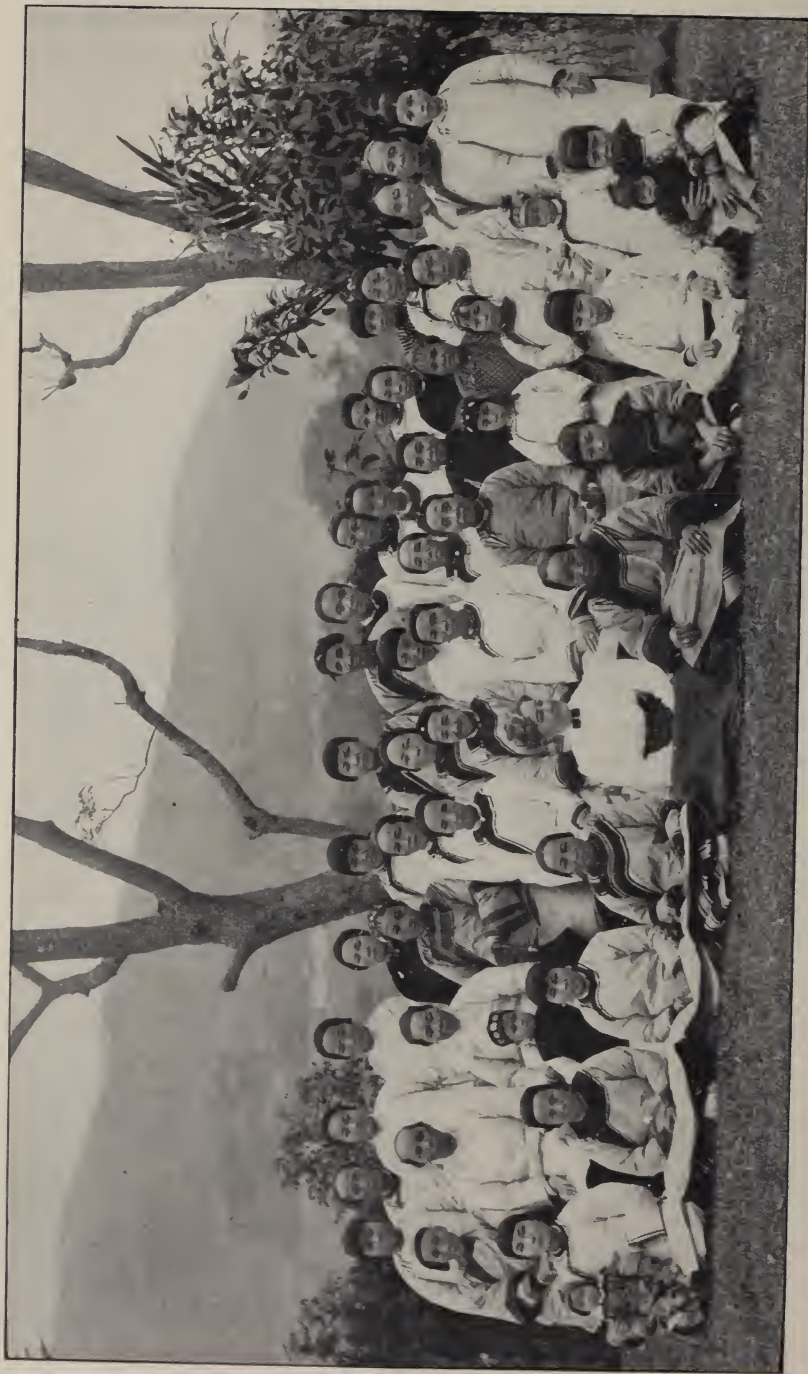




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BIBLE WOMEN OF FOCHOW MISSION IN CONFERENCE AT PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Life and Light

Vol. XXXIX

DECEMBER, 1909

No. 12

Do you value your LIFE AND LIGHT? Is it a help toward keeping in touch with the Woman's Board and the great missionary work that organization is carrying on? Does it give you facts which you need HELP? to know, and an impulse which helps you to be more faithful in Christian work? Do the needs of those who sit in darkness seem more real as you turn its pages, and does the emphasis of the Great Commission press then more deeply on your heart? That is what the magazine is trying to do, month by month. And it needs your help, too. We need more readers, more subscribers; and it is only our friends who can gain these. Can you not make sure that every woman in your church is asked, at least once a year, by some earnest, sympathetic and tactful woman, to subscribe for the magazine? The cost is small; we have not followed the current fashion of higher prices, and we do not add to our income by loading our pages with advertisements. We give no premiums, but everyone who renews her subscription promptly, and who, better yet, sends names of new subscribers, helps the cause of missions, directly and indirectly. Every auxiliary needs a faithful, business-like agent to attend to this matter. Will not officers make sure that it does not slip by in negligence? This must be cared for locally; it cannot be done at headquarters. Will you help?

Miss Mary E. Andrews, who has been a missionary in North China since 1868, sailed for her field October 20th, returning from her furlough.

MISSIONARY PERSONALS. Just before starting she wrote: "Yes, it is true, there's no place

like home. But my real home is not in Cleveland any longer, but in Tung-chou, and I rejoice in the thought of going soon back to my work there." Miss Olive S. Hoyt, a teacher in Kobe College, who has just been at home on furlough, sailed October 5th, and Miss Alice P. Adams, returning to her work in Okayama, left on November 16th, both ladies from San Francisco. With Miss Andrews went Miss Delia D. Leavens,



MISS DELIA D. LEAVENS

a graduate of Smith College in 1901, a new and much needed recruit for the North China Mission.

A cabled word from Foochow tells us of the death of Miss Alice U. Hall, who has been for five years a missionary of the W. B. M. in that city. No details have yet reached us.

Miss Julia E. Gulick, long a missionary of the W. B. M. in Japan, says of her new work in Honolulu, under the Hawaiian Woman's Board: "At
 WORK IN present it is mostly calling and getting acquainted with the
 HONOLULU. Christian women to whom they can introduce me. I give evening lessons in Japanese reading to an ignorant little woman, who did not know a letter of her own language, hoping thus to interest her in Christian truth." Japan has sent many thousands to the Hawaiian Islands, and, in the new conditions, some are peculiarly open to the gospel message; so that Miss Gulick, with her intimate knowledge of their language and thought, finds abundant opportunity for missionary work.

Mrs. C. C. Tracy, whose only surviving daughter, Miss Mary Tracy, has just returned to the home at Marsovan, after seven years in America, says:
 JOY IN A MIS- "We are very happy to have her at home. I trust my
 SIONARY HOME. lonely days are over. She will be a loving companion to me, will help me in receiving my many callers. She will interpret for me, for she has not forgotten the languages she learned. [Mrs. Tracy's only missionary language is Armenian.] She will visit the homes with me, and attend meetings and love it all. The women and girls are so happy to see her and to find that she is the same loving girl that she was seven years ago." When we remember that besides making many calls Mrs. Tracy receives multitudes in her home (about four thousand in one year), we can think how welcome will be this daughterly help and companionship.

THE Treasurer's report for the year just closed is printed in full, and will be found on page 564. A comparison with the receipts of 1908 shows that gifts for regular work are \$2,280.32 less than a year ago, while there is an increase in legacies of \$11,591.78. We are glad to note that the amount on hand for the appropriations of 1910 is probably sufficient to meet the needs of our workers, including the three new missionaries sent out during the year, and also for the work as it was carried on last year. There will, however, be no opportunity for any increase on account of growth, and we hope that our friends will bear this in mind and will make a persistent effort during the coming months to interest new givers, so that the close of another year may see us able to provide adequately for the work entrusted to us.

BIBLE WOMEN AND STATION CLASSES IN FOOCHOW MISSION

OUR frontispiece shows us the Bible women of Pagoda Anchorage and Diong-loh district with Miss Osborne in their midst, as they were assembled in their annual conference. Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins says: "A brisk walk from Diong-loh for two hours, through the city streets, over the creek in a smelly, leaky ferry, through fields by short cuts across lots, where the harvested rice had left the paddies brown and bare, save for the tufts of



THE DIONG-LOH BIBLE WOMEN

stubble which served as stepping-stones where the earth was not yet dry, brought us to Pagoda Anchorage. It would have been worth much more to look into the faces of all these assembled women. The meetings were a decided success, and the women went back to their lowly homes with faces a little brighter and faith a little stronger because for a short while they had sat at the feet of the Master and learned from him. To have heard from the lips of those women the story of the year's work was worth more



STATION CLASS AT NANG-GONG

“It was an inspiration to hear her class of women and girls recite, for they were eager learners.”



ONE OF THE KONG-CHENG CLASSES

than to have listened to the most eloquent of sermons on faith or perseverance. Two women who had completed the four years' prescribed course of study passed examination and received diplomas. No college parchment was ever received with greater satisfaction, doubtless none ever represented more faithful effort.

During 1908 the mission held six station classes with membership varying from two to eighteen. In one village where only two women came to the class, the Bible woman won a dozen or more children by kindergarten motion songs. Then these little folks led her to their homes where she could teach the mothers. At Kong-cheng the women were so poor that they could not spare the half day for study with idle hands. So the teacher went into the homes and taught, while they were busy with the braiding of straw sandals or the splitting of bamboo for candle stems."

CONDITIONS AND NEEDS OF SPAIN

BY MISS ALICE H. BUSHEE

(Miss Bushee has been a missionary in Spain for seventeen years.)

TO understand the present conditions and needs of Spain, it is necessary to go back several centuries and study the history and causes of these conditions and note the effect that past environment and mental characteristics have had upon the present mode of life and thought.

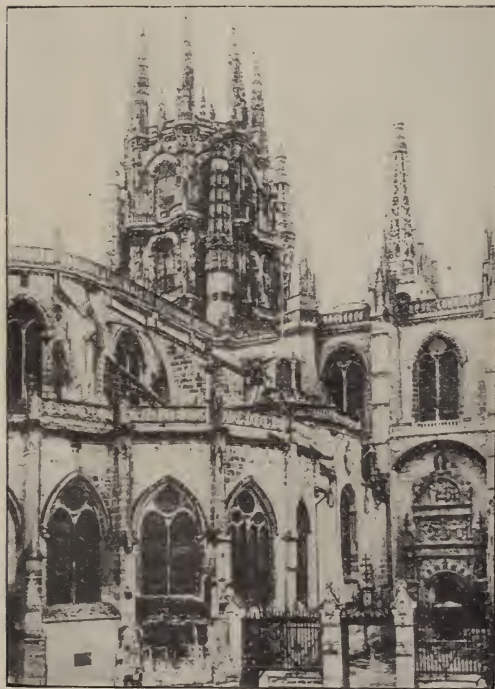
Owing partly to the physical configuration of the country and partly to its relations with different foreign invaders (Roman, Goth, Moor), together with other reasons, the country is divided into "regions," which differ from each other not only in climate, productions and occupations, but also in customs, dress and even language. It is difficult to describe the characteristics of a Spaniard as such, but those of the Castilian, Andalusian, Catalanian, Gallician can be given with more or less accuracy. For years the kings were not kings of Spain but of León, of Navarre, of Castile, of Asturias. The result has been little national unity from any point of view except that of religion, but this so welded the different kingdoms together that in spite of opinions differing on many subjects, the country for centuries presented a strong hostile front to any sign of heretical belief in Moor, Jew or Protestant.

Sr. Sales y Ferré, Professor of Sociology in the University of Madrid, says in an article on the Psychology of the Spanish People, published in *Nuestro Tiempo* for January, 1902: "As the anchor of her salvation the Monarchy seized hold of this religious sentiment, the only one in which all the regions

were united, instituting the Inquisition, expelling Moors and Jews, all with the approbation of the people who were at least desirous than the kings of founding religious unity as the basis of political unity. . . . Three centuries passed while the elder generations were imbuing the younger with a religious intolerance, creating for them by inheritance a certain incapacity for the exercise of free thought (even to the point that it was physiologically

impossible), of which we are not yet cured even in our own days. . . . At last the monarchy has become representative and religion has ceased to be coercive. But the first has not freed itself entirely from absolutist ideas, nor the second emancipated itself from its tendency to dominate. . . . From this absolutism in thought is derived our intolerance which is reflected in all spheres of life. By an innate tendency, every Spaniard tends to impose his mode of thought on the rest, to the extreme of removing from his intercourse all those who do not accept it."

The effect of the Inquisition was not simply the driving out of the merchant, the agriculturist and the reformer when Jews, Moors and Protestants were killed or banished, but



CATHEDRAL AT BURGOS

the emphasizing of certain modes of thought that have hindered the Spaniard from taking the place he should occupy among other peoples.

Added to this intolerance is the fact that the religion of the Spaniard is in many cases merely external; it is not a question of the heart nor even of morality. To quote the same author again: "The religion of the Spaniard is selfish, egotistical, a kind of contract; he worships and sacrifices a very small part of his present happiness to God, not for love nor generously, but as an exchange for the eternal happiness with which he presumes that God must reward him in the other world. And more, to ratify this contract it is

necessary that the offering should not impose any privation on the devotee. It is very rare that the poor family can ratify it, as in these families the economical motive supersedes the religious, and present necessity makes them forget eternal blessedness. . . . This explains the strange fact of the increase of religiousness in our people as they rise from the needy class to the well-to-do and from these to the opulent. Grounded in the motive of interest, religion is of an inferior order among us, tending to superstition but without the virtue of aiding morality; it is purely external, consisting in practices and rites, or is leaving greater or less legacies to the religious institutions, in order to assure the salvation of the soul, as our facility in giving ourselves up to sensual suggestions hinders us from obtaining it by the exercise of the virtues."

After the French Revolution which shook the whole of Europe to its foundations, and after half a century more of wars and disturbances in the country, terminating in the Revolution of 1868, Spain gradually woke up to its condition and now wants to throw off its political and religious bondage. Yet the effect on many of the Spaniards of what they saw in their church was

to lead them to the opposite extreme of infidelity. In many places only the women attend mass in any number. If the men go once or twice a year that is enough, and many act as if they had done their duty after they are married by the priest, if they wait quietly until they die before they ask more of Church rites.

Even among the women it is often more of a social than a religious act to attend church service. A liberal Spaniard, Dr. Escuder, wrote some years ago: "The piety that prevails among us comes only from an indolent desire for entertainment. The people go to church to see their friends, beautiful ladies assist at religious services where they exchange glances, and love notes and make appointments."

It is quite true and there is no reason to deny that there are faithful, honest Christians among the Catholics in Spain who live up to the light they have,



THE WAY OF THE CROSS

but this light is so dimmed by superstition and the absence of the Bible that often it fails to bring the desired peace to the heart.

A few months ago there appeared in the *Pais*, a Republican daily of Madrid, an article written probably by an ex-priest although signed "A clergyman of this capital," in which he speaks of the worship accorded to the images, in these words: "The Catholics prostrate themselves before images of stone or wood . . . and worship these images, not as pictures or as reminders of those whom they adore but as distinct beings. . . . Truly the Protestants and Moors are more than right when they brand the Papist followers as idolaters."

Even the convents which were founded to be the most sacred residence of those devoted to the worship of God and to all good works are not free



RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN ASTURIAS

from the terrible results of a church without the Bible and a religion almost divorced from morality. The *Liberal* of Bilbao said after the uprising in Barcelona this summer: "Everyone knows—although it is not the time to explain the reason—how the Spanish people, when excited by a popular riot, end sooner or later by directing their steps to the doors of the convents. This can be appreciated in Bilbao as in no other place, for we all saw in the recent labor troubles how the strikers had hardly entered the city before they set fire to the residence of the Jesuits. And months before the people excited by the struggle of the *Begonada*, seemed to have no other outlet for their feelings than to snatch the images from the little street shrines and throw them into the river. The same has happened in Barcelona, but greatly increased and aggravated by the special circumstances of the moment."

In connection with this subject the books of such writers as Pérez Galdós, Blasco, Ibañez, Palacio Valdes or even Valera show how strong the anti-clerical feeling has been and is among some of leading thinkers. If it seem unfair to take the testimony of unbelievers as to the condition of the Church in Spain, as it might be unfair to take such testimony in the United States, we may remember that these form a large part of the Spanish people, and that their papers, magazines and books have a wide circulation. Sr. Sales y Ferré says in the article already quoted: "In everything we are extrem-



BULLFIGHTERS WORSHIPPING BEFORE GOING INTO THE ARENA

ists. . . . We have never looked with favorable eyes upon Protestantism which is as it were middle ground, but it is not a rare thing that we jump from Catholicism into indifferentism and incredulity."

The largest field of work for a purer religion and an open Bible is among the indifferent and unbelievers. The strong Catholics cannot be reached now, but multitudes are desiring something new and better though they hardly know what. Even among the poorest of the people not a few have proved that the words of the Madrid professor that "the economical motive supersedes the religious," are unjust; that the stuff of which martyrs are made still exists among Spaniards when the religion given them touches the heart and influences the life.

The more liberal Spaniards would have religious liberty for all, not merely toleration, and would grant to the Protestant minority in Spain the same privileges that the Catholic minority enjoys in Protestant countries; they would require the Church to keep outside of the affairs that pertain to the government and, to quote the words that were often found last winter in the speeches of political leaders, many of them still believers in the Church, they would "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's"; and they would introduce into Spain by all means possible a better system of education.



STREET CHILDREN PLAYING BULL-FIGHT

increase in these appropriations in words which, though not heeded at the time, are worthy of study. "The problem in Spain is not so much that of greater culture as of education. Educate the mind, that it may reason, that it may think for itself, educate the soul, make good citizens. . . . Let us send to foreign countries men that will bring us new ideas, and let us bring from other nations teachers and professors that will help us in giving new life to our system of education. . . . These millions which we ask for fellowships in foreign countries, for the building of schools and other improvements in teaching is not money thrown away, it is seed that later on will bear luxuriant fruit if we persevere in the work and take hold of it with enthusiasm and patriotism."

The *Nuevo Mundo* of February, 1908, prints an article which relates the visit of two Spanish gentlemen to the schools in London, and compares these schools and those of Spain. "We think of Spain," says one of the visitors. "To do something of this kind in our country, an increase of \$1,000,000 in the appropriations for public instruction would be nothing. At least \$20,000,000 would be necessary." "It is not the number of schools," says the other, "but their kind and condition that is the problem."

In December, 1907, Sr. Alvarez as Republican deputy to Congress, pleaded for a great

Is not this what the evangelical schools throughout the country are trying to do? instilling the ideas of liberty, not license, teaching each one to think for himself, bringing in better systems of educating the mind, giving the Bible to educate the soul and make true Christian citizens. Many liberal Spaniards realize it and send their children to these schools, even though they have to pay more than in their own, for they say they want their sons and daughters to be better prepared for life than they were themselves, and they know it can be done in these Protestant schools.

Dr. Escuder, already referred to, says of the schools: "The only places where the religion of Christ is taught is in the Protestant schools that are in Madrid and scattered throughout the provinces of Spain. In these schools many Roman Catholic children who have been taken there by their own mothers are enrolled. There they learn to love their neighbor and to be charitable and kind, not only in theory, but also in practice."

There is need of work in Spain, there is opportunity for work in Spain and an opportunity open to no one better than to the American, the inhabitant of the United States so lately the enemy of the country. One author speaks of the remarkable fact that the war left no hatred in the heart of the Spaniard towards the Yankee: "We have pardoned all and to pardon well we have hastened to forget."

Often and often words of praise and appreciation are found for the United States, what it is and what it is doing. "As in the United States of America," says Sr. Alvarez, "we find in the most advanced of the South American republics generous founders of fine universities, of public libraries and of other centers of public culture."

Last spring Sr. Menéndez Pidal, professor in the Madrid University, delivered lectures in several of the leading universities in this country. The *Imparcial* reporter, who interviewed him on his return, was so impressed with the attitude of American colleges and professors toward Spanish literature that he wrote: "We think the journey of Sr. Menéndez Pidal has been of as much value as twenty diplomatic expeditions and many treaties of peace and alliance."

Shall the government, commerce and literature have the monopoly of this new union of peace between the two countries, which have been closely related for four hundred years? Are the churches to be left out? It is not the time to draw back, but to keep on and advance in the work of Christian education, which is not only leavening Spain, but through the emigration of some of its best citizens, as yet not appreciated by the mother country, letting its influence be felt in the far off former colonies of Cuba, Mexico and Argentina.

AUGUST 1909, IN SPAIN

(Extracts from private letter written by a graduate of the Normal School from Sabadell, Spain, August 20, 1909, to Alice H. Bushee.)

WE are now in the month of August, which with July will always be memorable to those of us who live in the province of Catalonia. In Barcelona, Sabadell, Tarrasa, Manresa and other places the uprising was more than ordinary. The people actually arrayed themselves against the civil guards and the troops. Here the civil guard took possession of the station and the prison, and the shots from one side and the other could be heard altogether too frequently. In Barcelona they bombarded some of the wards from the mountain Montjuich. The women looked like Furies with their swords and pistols, and the professional thieves stole the gold and treasure from the churches and burning convents. Forty-nine of these have been food for the flames, and in some of them horrifying things have been discovered. The tombs of some nuns were opened and the bodies, in some cases actually mummified, were paraded through the streets. Dies for making counterfeit money were found, dynamite bombs, instruments of horrible torture, remains of new-born children and nuns in an interesting condition, who did not wish to leave the convent for fear that the mob would turn against them in their fury at seeing them in such a state. With the convents and churches there have been destroyed articles of priceless worth, such as paintings, libraries, archives and ancient relics of silver and gold.

The present moment is one of profound sadness. On one side we see the families deprived of their sons who have been sent to the war; on the other side there are hundreds of men who have been taken and sent to prison on account of the uprising. Some of them have been unjustly seized. Yesterday they shot one in Montjuich who was well known as an anarchist, and they accused him of the crime of rebellion.

In this city they have burned the parochial church, the priest's house, the city hall in part and a monastery in part. The tumult began Monday and lasted until Saturday, when the troops arrived from Barcelona with four cannon and with cavalry and infantry. It was really a fearful moment when the troops arrived. They wished to enter immediately and take possession of the city, but the frenzied mob fired at them, so that the civil guard came from their barracks and joined the troops, and it was not until some hours later that the shots ceased, for the people saw they were lost, and either threw away their arms or hid them wherever they could.

The civil guards were ordered to search the houses in Sabadell one by one to look for arms. They came to our house also, but did not search it at all. For more than a week we have had soldiers and guards of different kinds in the house, so many that they even slept on the sofa.

THE INQUISITION

BY MISS FRANCES J. DYER

“OH, don't give us any more horrors,” expostulated a friend, when I spoke of writing on this subject for LIFE AND LIGHT. “The Inquisition was dead years ago. Why not let it rest?”

Simply because we cannot understand the difficulties and trials of our missionaries in papal lands without a clear idea of the abiding influence of those old days of persecution. We shall have a more intelligent sympathy with our representatives there if we take a fresh look into that terrible past.

The Inquisition, also called in solemn mockery the Holy Office, was a tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church for the discovery, repression and punishment of heresy and other offences against religion. Living as we do, in an age which lays emphasis upon conduct rather than upon creed, it is hard to realize that from earliest times the Christian Church has looked upon heresy as a fearful crime. In 1204 Pope Innocent III, a detestable character, thought that the usual methods of punishment for this sin were not severe enough, so he established the Inquisition in the south of France. Later it spread into Italy and other parts of Europe, but seemed to find its most congenial soil in Spain, where it became a state tribunal in 1480, by sanction of the Cortes. It is not pleasant to reflect that Queen Isabella, who pledged her jewels to help Columbus in his discoveries, was also an enthusiast in persecution, and was the first sovereign to appoint an inquisitor-general. She raised her confessor, the infamous Torquemada, to that office, and he convened an assembly for the express purpose of reducing to a system all known means of torturing human beings, and if possible, to invent new forms of cruelty. During his term of fifteen years he ordered about ten thousand persons to be burned alive, and many thousands more were tortured in other ways. His record forcibly reminds one of Abdul Hamid II and the Armenian atrocities.

Under the Spanish Inquisition the catalogue of offences was enlarged to include much besides heresy, and false witnesses were often suborned, precisely as in the trial of Jesus. Upwards of thirty thousand women perished on the charge of being witches. Certain popes granted three years' indulgence to those who testified on the side of the church. The condemned were brought to trial only when it suited the whim of the judges, and the proceedings were conducted secretly. The executions were made a religious ceremony, under the name of *auto da fé*,—act of faith,—and burning at the stake was the most common form of death. As a rule the king and his whole court were present on these occasions, and the day was usually a

Sunday. One of the most noted of these ceremonies was at Madrid, June 30, 1680, when Charles II appeared in splendid attire at "this great triumph of the Catholic faith." The one hundred and twenty victims, seventy-two of whom were women, marched in a grand procession to a magnificent theatre constructed for the purpose. Mass was celebrated and a sermon preached by a Dominican friar, then the prisoners were thrown into the flames, or put to death in other ways. Over these processes of cruelty presided men who claimed to be servants of Christ. Well may we, who "profess and call ourselves Christians," adapt the cry of Madame Roland, and exclaim, "O religion, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Between 1481 and 1808 over three hundred and forty thousand persons suffered punishment at these *autos*, of whom thirty-two thousand were burned. Even America has been guilty of allowing the dreadful spectacle, one being held in Mexico as late as 1815.

This system of organized cruelty extended into Protestant Germany, but the people of the Low Countries, from the hardy rustic to the highest nobles and clergy, rose in rebellion, and were successful in throwing off the hated yoke of Spain. At the same period, under Philip II, the system was transplanted to the Spanish colonies in America. For three long centuries the tribunal kept up its nefarious practices until the government of Spain was changed from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. Then, in 1820, it was legally suppressed as being "incompatible with the court." Prisoners immured in the great fortress-like building of the Inquisition, a short distance from Madrid, were set free. Again we are reminded of recent occurrences in Turkey. People from the city, drawn largely by curiosity, flocked to see and examine the gruesome place which represented so much tyranny and injustice. They found a subterranean passage connecting with the Dominican convent, but no instruments of torture. These had all disappeared. The tribunal was partially restored in 1825, and again employed for the worst purposes, but was finally abolished in 1834, and the property applied to the liquidation of the national debt.

Such is a brief outline of the prime instrument of intolerance and cruelty in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The mere mention of its name filled the hearts of people with terror. Kings, sometimes from fear, sanctioned its establishment in their dominions. The servitude of monarchs and states to the will of the priesthood shows the strength of ecclesiastical tyranny. Never once did Protestant England intervene, for political reasons, as she is now silent concerning the wrongs of Armenia. While the instrument itself has been destroyed its evil influence has come down through successive generations, and the effects are seen to-day in papal

lands. Though free from persecution the people are held in the bondage of ignorance and superstition. It is a great fallacy to suppose that because they are classified as Christians they do not need to be evangelized.

The third book mentioned in Mr. Roosevelt's "pigskin library" is George Borrow's, *The Bible in Spain*. In it that brilliant Englishman says, "The Bible Society is one of the few Protestant institutions which Rome fears, and for which, therefore, she has any respect." This society has been honored by being denounced from the papal chair as a "pernicious and pestilent institution," a sign that the spirit of the Inquisition is not yet wholly extinct.

MISSION WORK IN WAI, INDIA

BY MRS. MINNIE L. SIBLEY

(The paragraph with which Mrs. Sibley prefaces her report is so true of all our missionaries that we let it stand, though not directly connected with her subject.)

THOUGH I consider writing, to you and to others in the home land, a part of the work and a duty and a privilege, yet that has been one of the things that has been a good deal neglected, from real force of necessity; that is, because time and strength will not permit the doing of everything to be done thoroughly and well, or rather, do not permit the giving to each part of the work all the time and strength really needed to make it all it should be, something has to go. It is not that I have more to do than others, but the work grows out of proportion to the number of workers, in all our stations and in all our missions, here and in other lands. It is all so full of joyous privilege, and our regret is not that we have the work to do, but that we cannot do more and better work and at the same time keep you and others in closer touch with it by frequent and less hurried letters.

And now, what I can of the dear Wai work! First of all, the beautiful, telling ministry to bodies and souls carried on by our earnest, efficient MEDICAL missionary doctors, Dr. and Mrs. Beals. Doing splendid work WORK. in dispensary and hospital—though the rented building, crowded and inconvenient, hardly deserved the name—and in the homes of the people in Wai and near villages, winning the people not only by their skillful ministry of healing, but also by their large and loving sympathy and spiritual helpfulness. Medical missionary work has been the great need here ever since and before we began praying for it twenty-three years ago; and now that we are realizing it we see that we had not begun to imagine its force and power to help the people to understand something of the Great Physician and his wonderful love unto death and up to perfect life. It is

ideal having husband and wife both doctors of so much ability ; in case one is called off to another station to minister to some dear missionary, or is ill, the other looks after the patients. Mrs. Beals has the women and little children, and he the men and boys.

I must hasten on to speak of our little church with its young, efficient pastor, and our church and other Sunday schools in the town. One of our own boys, who has passed the University School final examination and is now head master of our station school, is the superintendent of our church Sunday school and is assisted by other teachers and the missionaries. The other Sunday schools are carried on by the teachers in the different schools. Our little church is self-supporting. The preachers and the pastor preach in the town and villages, and the pastor takes very often the service in the hospital which is held every day.

Ashmabai, our and your beloved Bible woman, is not very strong, and has had rheumatism badly in one leg, so she cannot walk far. But the BIBLE tonga takes her every morning to the hospital where she talks WOMEN. to the women while they wait their turn to receive Mrs. Beals' attention. This is a beautiful work of Ashmabai's, and she is very grateful for the privilege. Afternoons she and I go together to the homes of the women.

Sukhoobai and Shevantibai have their work also for women and children. Sukhoobai is well and strong and able to go long distances and reaches many women in different parts of the town. Shevantibai has her little child and home cares, so that she cannot get away from home as often as the others. She lives in my compound and meets the women from outside who come to us. She helps me so much with the widows and children that I am able more often to get out into the homes myself. Shevantibai is a very capable and dear Christian woman and gives the message with great earnestness and tact. Her husband is one of the town and village preachers, a pillar in the church and a trustworthy friend and helper. He has been with us in the work here for twenty-three years.

More Bible women are needed here and we hope for them in time, but the three we have are rare women and are doing much to bring in the kingdom.

The child (Maharwada) school, and the three Wai girls' schools, and the Shendurjane village school are all in my charge just now, and in all the THE STATION dear W. B. M. has a share. All these schools have gone SCHOOL. on throughout the year, with the exception of a short summer vacation. They have been and are very well attended, and the teachers are doing good and cheerful service. The girls' schools are well equipped

with women teachers trained in our mission schools. Three of them are girls from our own district, who have come back from school to teach the children of those they have known in childhood. One of the three is a graduate from Miss Harding's kindergarten in Sholapur, where we sent her for this special training. She takes great interest in her work. We hope in time so to arrange that she will not need to give all her time to our school, but a part of it each day to teaching the kindergarten classes in all our schools.

Of the results of the work for women and girls there is much that might be told that proves the leavening process going on. The dear women, growing less attentive to idolatrous customs and increasing in love for the message of Him who lives and loves them, are more in number, and their own little children feel the influence. The girls who have gone out from the schools, now in their own homes with little ones of their own, are much more susceptible to Christian teaching, and in their lives and thoughts are different from other women. Those living in the villages seldom come to town without coming to us or to the Bible women for another drink at the well of knowledge of the Master. They are loving and loyal to us, and in their sorrows and troubles and difficulties, it is to their mission friends they turn for comfort and counsel and guidance. Sometime all the barriers will grow too weak to hold them and they will see their way clear to coming to the place of bearing the new name that Christ gives to his followers. In behalf of the dear women and children whom you help so much, I send loving and grateful greetings to all our helpers in the W. B. W.

HOSPITAL WORK IN FOOCHOW

BY MRS. H. N. KINNEAR

(We combine extracts from two reports in these vivid and appealing pictures of misery and need. What shall we do for these women and children?)

WE have just passed through a most severe epidemic of cholera. An English resident of the port taken with it Saturday evening, died Sunday morning and was buried the same afternoon.

Every night for a long time we listened to the shoutings of hosts of people, firing of fire crackers, the beating of gongs and drums, as the frightened people tried in that way to drive out the evil spirits that were bringing the cholera. Some nights they sent off large paper boats with a great uproar. The noise was to drive the troublesome spirits aboard the boats after which they were sent floating down the river. Each night we knew in which

direction the epidemic had been most severe by the location of the greatest noise. These poor, filthy people have epidemic after epidemic—smallpox, dysentery, plague, cholera—one thing after another. It is pitiable, and yet they will not be clean. One day, as one of our foreign residents was passing along the street, he passed a man carrying a little child in his arms. The child was evidently a victim of cholera. The man was crying, "What can I do with it? I can't take it to my home! I can't take it to my wife's people's home, so what can I do with it?"

This gives you some slight idea of what it means to work in the midst of this people. It is a life of constant danger from one source or another. A week after our watchman died we were called up in the middle of the night for one of the hospital patients taken with the dread disease. Hardly had medicine been prepared for him before I was taken with some of the same symptoms. It did not prove to be cholera in my case, but it kept me in bed a few days and at first caused my husband great anxiety. An employee of one of the idol paper shops, which abound around us, took sick with cholera, so the shop people hired a sedan chair, had him carried and dumped at an unused gate of a mission yard. There he died soon after. When he was dead, the shop people raised a subscription for his funeral expenses, decked the body in fine clothes, and buried him in fine style. They just did not want him to die in or near their shop, that was all. They knew that he was in a dying condition and so put him on the street, because they have a superstitious dread of any outsider dying in their homes. Even members of the family are taken off their own beds when dying, stripped of all good clothes and bedding, and are laid in another room, often on the floor, sometimes a mud floor, and left to die. I omitted to say above that the patient having cholera necessitated sending all of the patients home and closing the entire work for a month. The moment we reopened work back came the patients again in as great numbers as ever. In spite of this break of a whole month we have given about seventeen thousand treatments during the year.

The other afternoon such a nice looking Chinese lady came here for the doctor to examine. Her fine clothes of rich brocaded satins and fur-lined garments were evidently not able to banish pain. The native quack doctors had made her believe that she had a lot of hard shell turtles in her stomach, that her persistent vomiting was the turtles trying to get out, and that she must keep on taking their medicine if she would keep them from growing larger. Doctor found her a victim of hysteria, due to poor nutrition, but failed to find any signs of turtles. Sometimes these quacks make their patients believe that there is a pig in their stomachs, or more frequently still it is asserted that there is a "blood devil" in there.

Some few weeks ago a little lad of six years called forth our heart-felt pity—poor little chappie! He could not sit in a sedan, could not straighten out his bloated feet and legs, so had to be carried to the dispensary in a large, round basket suspended from a pole, his swollen feet curled up in front of him. His face was so bloated that he could hardly see. He found it difficult to breathe, except in short, little gasps, and could not do so at all if he attempted to lie down. His abdomen measured three feet around. He was such a pitiable sight. Fortunately his parents were willing to let us tap his abdomen. We used ethyl chloride spray (one of the medical luxuries that doctor has not felt the hospital could afford to use until the gifts of our American friends the past year made it possible for some cases), and froze the point where the instrument had to be thrust into the abdomen. Although the little chap had fought against having it done, and had cried lustily while the preparations were being made, the ethyl chloride did its work so well that he did not feel the insertion of the instrument. Doctor said, "How I wish that we could afford to use this oftener." We drew off one hundred and sixty ounces of fluid. Just think of it—ten pounds! That night he was able to lie down in comfort. In a few days he surprised me by running into the dispensary, and with a happy, smiling face he said, "Where are those stockings you promised me, Mrs. Doctor's wife?" His face, hands and feet were not bloated at all. His feet had lost the purple hue that called forth the promise of a pair of stockings, but he got them just the same. Is it not the nicest thing in the world to help such misery, and bring sunshine into such hopeless faces? We often wish you could see the results of the work, without having to witness the operations required to effect the wonderful changes.

A child of eighteen months was brought in lately. You would have declared its head was malformed, had you seen it, but no, it was only deformed by two great abscesses, one back of each ear, which had been left until they had reached such a size as to totally deform the child's head. Ready, as they had been for a long time, to be opened, the father hesitated to have it done. Finally he consented. The next day he came to the dispensary with a broad grin on his face, bringing the child to have the dressings changed, and saying that it had slept all of that night, a thing it had not done for many nights before. It is daily improving—nearly well.

We must have a woman's pavilion for our women and children. One case, only a sample of many others, said with tears in her eyes, "If I could only come and stay with you, or you could come and stay with me, I would not have to suffer so." Our prayer for the extension of our hospital in this direction will assuredly be answered in His own good time.

Our last year's work was made up of only eleven months, the hospital having to be closed in November on account of cholera infection, but we gave 17,851 treatments during that time. Our new year started in with heavy work. Usually Chinese New Year no one has time to be sick, in fact they will not be sick, for if they take medicine on New Year's Day, superstition says that they will have to take it all the year. But they are beginning to "snap their fingers" at Dame Superstition, for we had fifteen patients New Year's Day. A few days later during their New Year's festivities we had seventy-two cases file up for help, each with his or her own kind of distress. Of these twenty were women, and some thirteen were children.

MISSIONARY LETTERS

MEXICO

Miss Helen A. Meserve, teacher in our school for girls at Chihuahua, wrote on September 15th:—

This happens to be a public holiday, the governor's birthday, and I am taking advantage of "no school" to write some long needed letters. To-day and especially to-morrow are great days for the Chihuahuans, Diez-y-Seis, the 16th of September, being the Mexican Fourth of July, which they always celebrate with great gusto. Several of the home girls have relatives here in the city, and so they have gone to be with them for the two days, leaving only the larger girls whose homes are far distant. This morning they are busy with housework; from eleven to twelve they will have a study period. Then after dinner, a good rest and nap, if possible, in their rooms; at four they go to church to attend the wedding of one of the old girls. This evening they go to the theatre to take part in a great patriotic exercise, and afterwards will hear the *Grito* or cry of Hidalgo given from the Palace. It is very spectacular and interesting. The Mexicans so love display and high colors. It makes considerable for our day's program, but we consider it expedient and profitable for the girls to have part in their own national celebrations. To-morrow Mrs. Eaton is to give them a very informal garden party in her *patio*, and afterwards we will climb a near hill for a picnic supper. This sounds like all play. I wonder how it will seem after their steady grind of one month and a half with no let-up. They will surely enjoy it all immensely.

We have such a dear family of girls in the house. A short time ago it numbered nineteen, but three had to leave on account of illness (their

physical condition should have kept them at home in the beginning, but we hoped the change might benefit them and also the regularity of life here); and to-day the mother of our dear Ignacia comes to say she can find no work here and must go to Torreon, taking the child with her. We shall miss her. There is a happy, contented spirit throughout; they all seem to want to do the right thing. As I cannot speak the language easily, I am training the girls to lead in turn their own prayer circles which come daily. Out of my handicap will come benefit to them, I think, for they are doing splendidly.

INDIA—MARATHI MISSION

Mrs. R. Winsor, of Sirur, in acknowledging a gift of skirts and jackets for her girls, writes:—

I can assure you we are deeply grateful to you, for this generous act of loving service for our children. For come they now or whenever you will, skirts and jackets are always needed and very acceptable, and much appreciated. This year we have a number of new children in our orphanage, which means many more new skirts and jackets, and although we have not the funds we take them in, trusting that our God will raise up friends and provide the means for us.

CHINA—FOOCHOW MISSION

Mrs. Kinnear adds to her report of hospital work some interesting paragraphs concerning other matters:—

For years past Easter Monday has been devoted to a united service of song when all of the schools of the three missions here—English, American Methodist and Congregational—come together and unite in a musical program. One old woman, who has come to the dispensary now and then, came Easter Monday morning. I asked if she would not like to attend the Easter song service, telling her when and where it was. The next day she came again to the clinic, and with beaming face called me to leave the drug room and come to her. “Did I go to the song service? Did I ever hear anything like that music before? Did we ever have singing like that in America? Will it be like that in heaven, and could she attend again next year, and where and when would it be?” were some of the many things she said. It was wonderful—the effect the music had upon her.

But you must want a change from hospital gossip, and you may be interested in hearing something of the inwardness of our home life. A great many people envy missionaries their servants. Often we wish they had them! Maurice and Gerald have been having the lead melting and casting fever. Boys have it as they have the measles, you know. The other day

Maurice wanted to melt some lead, but the cook told him there was no room on the stove. Maurice reported to me, and I thought it was strange that there was no room when the supper was to be such a simple one. So I went and looked into all the pots and kettles. The supper of rice and potatoes was on one place, two kettles on two other places (boiling drinking water), the dog's rice on another place, and on one place was one of the stewpans with something unusual in it. I caught it up by one corner that showed, and lifted out the cook's dirty undershirt! If the stewpans were "at leisure" why should they not be doing a neat cook some good? Of course he wanted to be clean! Are the foreigners so dirty that they cannot appreciate such a desire for cleanliness?

One never knows here what will be demanded of one nor how many talents one may have buried in a napkin until the Chinese find use for them. Just now I am asked to officiate as a matrimonial bureau. I am to be the whole bureau, too! The father has already been to see me about finding a husband for his eldest daughter and offers the following suggestions and inducements: Prospective husband's family must be healthy, but need not furnish the usual bride's dowry. He must be able to read and talk English, bright and business-like, preferably a Christian; but must be good morally, have a good-looking face, not necessarily handsome, but not ugly. Here is a letter I received from him later on the subject:—

MRS. H. N. KINNEAR, DEAR M—

I beg to asking you again about my no 1 daughter she is 19 years old now hoping you do not forget her. P. S. Please kindly ask Mrs. — about Sing Gin-su how he is. do Mrs. P— think he is very good boy? He is in Shang-hai customs office few years ago. He's father been here to see me in one day. But he's father looks like quite fool if his son look like he's father no use to ask for anything—that father been come here to asked me about my daughter.

Yours very truly

(Signed) Uong Bo King

before was name Ga Dieng.

Also I got younger daughter is 14 years old now better find one for her 3 or 4 years can mery (marry).

INDIA—MADURA MISSION

Dr. Harriet E. Parker, of Madura, writing September 1, 1909, says:—

Our weather is all out of joint. For two or three weeks we are having frequent heavy showers, at first with violent thunder and lightning. Three people were struck and killed between here and the new college. Now the sky is often overcast and there are gentle rains as in the wet season. This is a gray morning. It has rained more or less through the night. It makes

good weather for planting, and the grass has come up; but we fear that the regular season in October may be disturbed. We have a lot of holes dug for cocoanut trees. Forty little ones are already growing in the back of the compound and fifteen around the hospital. It takes about six years for them to get to bearing; but then they can be rented at so much a tree.

My assistant, Miss Pichaimuthu, is off for a nine days' leave. I find life real and earnest without her. The hospital is full. The dispensary has been well attended, averaging between ninety and a hundred. Six babies have arrived, and there have been several operations since she left. Mlle. Cronier and the head compounder, Margaret Dorairaj, and Miss Patten, who is spending a few weeks here, have to lend a hand in the things I ought to do.

The contractor has been most negligent in finishing our new building. It is not quite done yet; and though it needs only a few days' work, it is most difficult to extract them from him and his men. I wish very much to dedicate it during the September meeting, which will begin next week. Also the civil surgeon is to inspect us sometime this month, and it is hard to make the wards look much better before the crowding can be relieved by moving the dispensary into its new quarters. I have been very patient, not because of really possessing that virtue, but because I was afraid I could not get the men to do anything more at all unless I spoke them fair. It will be so delightful when we can get things straightened out and have more room.

Sept. 7th.—The hospital is to be inspected at four this afternoon. I got quite desperate because the contractor would not work on the new building, especially as this meeting time would be most appropriate for some little exercises of dedication; so a few days ago I turned in all the men and boys available on our compound to wash and paint and scrape. They have done wonders, and we shall be able to use the building as soon as the paint is dry. There is a stone in the front wall with an inscription in Tamil, saying that it is the Harriet Newell dispensary, given by her relatives for the women and children of India, and giving a quotation from one of her letters, "What can I do that the light of the gospel may shine upon them?"

Sept. 16th.—Our hospital was inspected and the civil surgeon recommended that the District Board give us a grant. It was dedicated—the new building, I mean—by brief prayers yesterday, the missionaries and Indian representatives coming over after the morning session. You will doubtless hear through the Board of the action that has been taken in this meeting, joining the pastors and other Indian Christians with the missionaries in circles for the direction and support of the evangelistic and elementary education work. It is intended as a step toward passing over the burden of the work to the churches; at least, toward getting them to support the work already

established, while the mission funds are set free for the new work so much needed.

We have a new little girl, Pakkiam, four years old. She has her hair all cropped except a wisp several inches long at the crown ; and lead rings pull the lobes of her ears down to the shoulders. Her uncle, who has become Christian and is a teacher in South Gate, is trying to gather in his Hindu nephews and nieces, but is unable to support them as he has a salary of only nine rupees. This child's mother is a poor widow with two other children, so she has parted with this one though with tears. I will not take a child to educate without some surety that the family cannot take her later for a Hindu marriage ; so required her to give a paper but do not mean to separate her from her family.

WEST AFRICA

Miss Sarah Stimpson, who has recently gone with Miss Arnott to Gamba, tells us something of this new station and its opportunities :—

When Mr. Sanders was here he had a three-room house built, and things fixed up for our convenience—mats on the floor, doors and windows put in, walls whitewashed, bought a small house close by from one of the natives for a kitchen, and had tables made by the natives for our use, and shelves, etc. So we are comfortable, and not a bit “lonesome,” and feel as safe as we do at Kamundongo. The natives are as nice as we could wish them to be. We have found plenty to do since we came. We have over three hundred and fifty in school. A good many of the boys have gone away after rubber or we should have over four hundred. Isn't it nice to have one hundred and fifty women at school in the afternoon and the same number at prayer meeting Sunday afternoon? The natives are so glad to have us here, but not any more glad than we. There is a good spirit among them, and I hope to see some growing more and more, and others awakening. Three have confessed their sins since we came, and said they wanted to live a Christian life. We do pray that there may be an outpouring of His Spirit here, and I have faith that there will be. They all seem ready and willing to listen to any word or explanation that one gives them. But one needs much wisdom along all lines every day, and has to depend upon the Lord giving wisdom. If we only had as much faith as they have how much we should grow. I would like to tell you about so many things, but they will have to wait till next time. I am glad we are here, and I trust you will not think we have been “inexpedient.”

I am going to be happy here, and make the most of every opportunity, and we have plenty of them. If I can only be in such a condition continually that I can be used by our Master in bringing others to the light !



Our Work at Home

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

THE brightest of November skies and the warmest and most thoughtful of welcomes greeted the delegates to the forty-second annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions when they gathered at Park Street Church, in Boston, November 10, 1909.

Already a meeting on Monday afternoon and evening had brought together the Branch secretaries of Junior Work to talk over in informal and helpful way the problems they all are facing. Tuesday morning was taken by a meeting of the officers of Branches, where the weighty matters of pledged work and of the apportionment plan were set forth in illuminating discussion, and some minor matters received attention.

The appointed delegates met on Tuesday afternoon to hear reports from the twenty-four Branches—reports telling of faithful work and of successes and failures. The plan was laid before the delegates that, in view of the coming centennial celebration of the American Board, we should strive to make decided advance in our next year, especially in the development of work among young people and children. The delegates also discussed the matter of pledged work, and adopted resolutions which look to the gradual giving up of the method of supporting schools and individual Bible women, and the substitution thereof of shares in the work of schools and native workers. The old method has often brought great care to our missionaries, has caused endless confusion to our secretaries, and has not always proved a good influence on the beneficiaries. We hope that by sending out from time to time fresh and definite news of the work represented by these shares, givers will keep in even closer touch than heretofore, and that their interest will not abate but will grow. No break in long established and satisfactory relations is contemplated, only a gradual adaptation when changes become unavoidable.

The great church was well filled at all the sessions, even till the close of Thursday afternoon, and the spirit throughout was sympathetic and earnest.

The flags of many nations hung from the balconies, calling our thoughts to lands afar where our messengers are at work.

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the church, led the opening devotional service, and bade us hearty welcome to the city and to Park Street. He declared that in Boston to-day a long-time apathy has gone, that to-day a new sense

of spiritual concern, a new ardor for Christ's cause, a new interest in him stirs men's hearts, and his primacy is awakening an increased fervor in missions, and "we must build large and strong on the side of our hopes."

Mrs. E. S. Tead, President of the Suffolk Branch, which entertained the Board, put into words the welcome which the delegates had already felt—welcome to privilege, to fellowship, to homes and hearts. Mrs. Daniels responded.

The printed report of the treasurer had been placed in the pews, and Miss Day gave few figures in her summary but showed that the gifts of the Branches had slightly fallen off during the past year, the total amount of their contributions for regular work being \$109,791.84.

In Miss Stanwood's report of the year's work at home she compared the service at the Rooms to a mosaic, made of many pieces of varying form and color, so combined as to make an effective whole. She spoke of several changes in Branch officers, of movements of missionaries, of meetings held, of advance in study, of periodicals and twenty-four new leaflets issued during the year.

With the title "Ploughshare and Harvest," Miss Lamson gave striking examples from each branch of our field work, educational, medical and evangelistic, showing some needs met during the past year, and many others crying for attention. Every woman who cares for the work of the Woman's Board should read this survey.

We hear all too little of our work in Africa, and were doubly glad this year in the presence of two missionaries from that great continent. Miss Martha E. Price, for more than thirty years a teacher in the Zulu Mission, is just returning from her furlough, hoping to be back by Christmas, after ten thousand miles of sea travel, and she gave us contrasting memory pictures of light and shade in her work.

Miss Diadem Bell, for seven years worker in West Africa, declared she wished herself back there; it is not easy when one has been trying for years to learn another language and forget her own to be called up to address a Boston audience. But her vivid picture of the native women traveling in caravan, with baskets of clothing on their heads in lieu of suit-cases, walking for four days to reach their woman's conference, and the story of the influence and help of that gathering made us feel that we are all kin.

From India, also, we had two representatives, Mrs. William Hazen, of Sholapur, who described a trip by bicycle into the Nizam's dominions where, in darkest heathenism, she found some shining in Christian light; and Dr. Eleanor Stephenson, of Ahmednagar, who pictured an ordinary day in the life of a missionary doctor. She goes at seven to the hospital where she

finds in the wards, Mohammedan, Parsee, Hindu and Christian women, alike needy. After breakfast dispensary work; babies drugged with opium, eyes so bad that when she opens the lids the eyeball falls out, sufferers who come six miles on foot, three times a week, for treatment and medicine. Then, calls in the homes, where misery and suffering cry for help, for our love and prayer.

Two of our teachers in Turkey—Miss Jeannie Jillson, of Smyrna, and Miss Mary L. Graffam, of Sivas—laid before us some of the needs and opportunities in that troubled empire. The school in Smyrna is housed in two buildings, at some distance from each other, and even so is much overcrowded. Their motto is not to be ministered unto but to minister, and they are carrying it out in gifts to the poor in their own city, to the needy at Kessab, and in supporting a pupil in Ceylon. Last year these school-girls, many of them very poor, raised \$500 for benevolence—partly through self-denial, partly through extra labor in lace making and embroidery. The graduates of their normal department are eagerly sought for, and a new teacher is much needed, as Miss Pohl's strength is not equal to the daily demands.

Miss Graffam told us, as an example of many opportunities open to our missionaries to-day, of a school in the village Derende, where the Gregorians were so convinced of the excellence of the Protestant teacher and her methods that they have adopted the school. Many children, even little ones, must work in rug factories, and in some places the danger of pauperizing the poor is real, but in many ways we can extend, and whole armies of boys and girls need our help.

Mrs. James H. Pettee, of Japan, showed how the great wars with China and Russia have called the Japanese women from their secluded home lives into a more public usefulness; from days spent in arranging flowers, serving tea and making ceremonious calls, she has come to be a factor in the life of the empire. The pearl has become an opal glowing with inner fire. Girls to-day are taller, broader, stronger, better educated than their mothers. But in the great government schools no religion is taught, not even morality, and many thousands of girls away from home are without safeguard in the perils of city life. We need more money for Christian schools, more Christian teachers, above all more prayer.

Miss Alice H. Bushee, of the normal and preparatory school for Spanish girls at Madrid, described Spain as a land of contrasts; differing widely in customs and language in various sections, it has never been a real unity. The one bond that makes it a nation is its Roman Catholic faith. It has been for centuries a nation without a Bible, till to-day one of their own

professors says they have become physiologically incapable of independent thought. To-day it gives religious toleration, but not liberty. No Protestant church may have a spire or a bell or put out a placard for meetings, even after forty years of real progress, and sixty per cent of the people are illiterate. The hope of the nation lies largely in the Protestant schools, which give daily Bible lessons, teach the pupils to reason, and train them to be good citizens.

A very pleasant feature of the meeting was an address by Miss M. D. Wingate, Home Secretary of the W. B. M. I., who, as one of a deputation from that Board, has recently visited several of our missions in the East. She gave warm praise to our missionaries, describing picturesquely scenes at Madura, Ahmednagar, Foochow, Pang-Chuang and Fen-cho-fu.

As usual, the young women had the session of Wednesday afternoon as their own, and after Miss Osborne, of Diong-loh, had showed the need of those who sit in darkness in the great Flowery Kingdom, the call for comrades, for new workers, rung out insistently in brief, emphatic appeals by Miss Jillson, Miss Bell, Dr. Stephenson and Mrs. Pettee. In leading the devotional service, Miss Calder had spoken of the vision which precedes and calls to all Christian service, and Rev. Brewer Eddy, Secretary of the American Board, emphasized the need of real sacrifice after the vision is granted us. We expect our missionaries to give up everything. We here at home think we do well if a hundred women make an advance of \$50 in a year. The entire problem of missions is here at home. Miss Witherby led the tender covenant service, closing the session.

The stereopticon lecture on Wednesday evening by Mr. H. W. Hicks, showed emphatically, in views mostly taken on his recent tour, the material, methods, products and problems of the field work of the Woman's Board.

Mrs. C. J. Hawkins presented the cause of the Children's Memorial, by which desolate mother hearts can still work for little ones in the care of the kindergarten at Cesarea.

The devotional meetings were led by Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin and Miss Grace Perry, and both were full of prayer and power. Rev. E. F. Bell, Secretary of the American Board, conducting Thursday morning's devotions, revealed to us, in the story of Isaiah's call, the vision, the voice and the volunteer, a triad that each of us should realize.

Mr. Sherwood Eddy, of India, gave the closing address, applying to Christian women here the Master's threefold question and command to Peter; if we love we must give our lives, our children, our service, our substance, for the help of those who know not God.

The officers at the Rooms were very happy in receiving the delegates quite informally between five and seven Wednesday afternoon. Supper was served in Pilgrim Hall, and the bonds of acquaintance were made more strong and tender by the sharing of "bread and salt" under our own roof tree.

The total number of delegates present was 258, 14 Branches sending a full delegation, and every Branch president but one being with us. The

board of officers was mainly re-elected with the addition of Mrs. Brewer Eddy and Miss Harriette W. Tuttle to the list of directors.

Mrs. C. H. Daniels presided during both days.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1910.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AUXILIARY MEETINGS

BY MRS. JAMES W. HALE

CHAPTER III. THE GOSPEL IN SPAIN, AUSTRIA AND PORTUGAL

Mention without detail that in early times the Phœnicians coasted along the Mediterranean shores as far west as Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, and that this region was probably the Tarshish of Scripture. Touch only for a moment on the "Route of the Silver Fleets," and Cadiz, one of the most ancient and tragic cities known to time, Spain's greatest port during the conquest and colonization of America, and during her naval supremacy. The Phœnician power, extending as far north as the Ebro River, was ended in conquest by Rome. Later the Goths poured over the Pyrenees, and Moors swarmed in from Africa, but the Roman Catholic religion triumphed over barbarism and the Moslem faith, and Spain, united under Ferdinand and Isabella, became the most obedient child of the church. Jews and Moors were expelled from the kingdom, and Protestantism was so crushed by the Inquisition that for three hundred years it "dared not lift its head."

How much of Spain's present condition is due to her 16th century policy is a question which links the intolerance and fanaticism, the pride, the jealousy of Jewish wealth and learning, and Moorish industry with the miserable tragedy and failure of Spain as a nation, as shown in her defeats by land and sea, the loss of her Spanish-American colonies, the vices and follies of a long line of rulers, the ignorance, superstition and poverty of her people.

How far removed is the religion of the Romish Church in Spain from the pure gospel of Jesus Christ, and from a true conception of the mind of Christ, may be brought out by "a party of returned tourists," who, in two minutes each, shall briskly touch on the most telling points in the following topics:—

(1) The pleasure-loving Andalusians. (2) Passion Week in Seville, ending in the celebration of Easter Sunday by a bull fight. (3) Traces of the Inquisition. (4) A bull fight. (5) Spanish Gypsies. (6) Beggars on the Alhambra hill. (7) The yolk of the Spanish Egg (Madrid). (8) Corpus Christi in Toledo, with its worse than pagan altars. (9) Choral games of the Spanish children, showing the common use of the name of Jesus.

One game begins:—

"Where are you going, dear Jesus,
So gallant and so gay?
I am going to see a dying man
To wash his sins away."

Another contains these lines:—

"Soup and bread! soup and bread!
I know a plot of roses red,
Red as any hero's sword,
Or the blood of our Holy Lord."

(10) Across the Basque Provinces. (11) Superstitions of Galicia.

These topics are all covered in "Spanish Highways and Byways" by Katharine Lee Bates, a delightfully well-written book, published by Macmillan for \$2.

An impersonation of Arsenia, Mrs. Gulick's first pupil, should follow, to show the beginning of the great work and influence of the Christian school in Spain. Close this part of the program with current events in Spain, the reading of Isaiah xlii. 1-9, 16, 17, and several sentence prayers.

We suggest that Austria and our mission work in that land be taken up at a later meeting after the book is finished.

BOOK NOTICES

Mexico in Transition. By William Butler, D.D. Published by Eaton & Mains. Pp. 321.

We naturally associate Dr. Butler with his great work in India as the founder of Methodist missions in that empire. But he has also come into close touch with Mexico, not only through his personal labors and interest, but also through his son, who has given a life of most valuable service to that country. In this book, which is the fifth and revised edition, Dr. Butler takes us from the Power of Political Romanism to Civil and Religious Liberty. It will be a valuable help in the study of Protestantism *vs.* Romanism as set forth in the United Study of the coming year.

Edith Stanton's Opportunity. By Kingston De Gruchè; is also published by the Church Missionary Society.

This little *brochure* of 176 pages is in narrative, and aims to give its readers some idea of what a missionary exhibition is. With the prospect of such an exhibition in Boston before many months this presentation of the main features of a number of exhibitions the author has seen and taken part in, may be useful to some of our young people in Boston.

A Heathen. A Poem by L. M. Buck, B.L. Published by Eaton & Mains.

There is a brief biographical sketch of the young woman who wrote this poem by Wm. V. Kelley, editor of the *Methodist Review*. He says himself that dull minds will regard what he has written as poetic rhapsody, and he certainly shows intense sympathy and appreciation.

Born in India, the daughter of missionaries, this young girl was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and then devoted all her gifts and graces and attractive personality to the natives of the land of her birth. At four years of age little Lois was heard to pray: "O God, bless these people that worship idols. These idols can't hear and can't see and can't wiggle about." When she died, in 1907, this young missionary left in manuscript a slightly unfinished poem, entitled, "A Heathen," which Mr. Kelley has edited and published.

The editor says: "It is an intellectual and spiritual study of the pagan mind and heart. . . . In its measure the poem monuments a character and a life which, in beauty and in indestructible influence, make the Taj Mahal seem in a moral universe, paltry and perishable."

A New Era in Old Mexico. By G. B. Winton. Publishing House, M. E. Church, South.

Another help to the understanding of Mexico.

Aunt Africa—A Family Affair. By Georgina A. Gollock. Published by the Church Missionary Society, London. Pp. 248. Price, \$2.

This somewhat unique book is dedicated, "To the Boys and Girls Who Think Big Thoughts."

Information, not about Africa alone, as the name would indicate, but about China, Japan and India, is put in story form and made most attractive to young readers.

G. H. C.

SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS

UNITED STUDY COURSE.—"Why Italians Need the Gospel," *Missionary Review*, November. "What Protestantism is Doing for France," *Missionary Review*, November. "Porfirio Diaz," President of Mexico, *Quarterly Review*, October.

INDIA.—"Notes on Burma," illustrated, *National Geographical Magazine*, October. "The Conflict of Color: The Brown Man of India and Egypt," *World's Work*, November. "Indian Students in England," *Nineteenth Century*, October.

AFRICA.—"Can Africa be Civilized?" *Outlook*, October 16th. "How Can Africa be Civilized?" *Outlook*, October 30th. "The Gospel Among the Tongas," and "The African as a Gospel Worker in Natal," *Missionary Review*, November.

Articles of general interest are: "Great Encouragement in Missions," and "David Zeisberger, the Apostle to the Delawares," *Missionary Review*, November.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. CHARLES A. JEWELL

A SHADOW has fallen upon Hartford Branch in the loss of its beloved and efficient president of many years, Mrs. Charles A. Jewell. After months of failing health she passed away October sixth. Her official connection with the Branch covers twenty-eight years, either as treasurer or president. The memory of her gracious presence and beautiful service will long linger in the hearts of those who were associated with her. Her interest in mission work never wavered; her faith in it never faltered; her effort never weakened. Her loyalty was not only beautiful, but a source of strength and courage to officers of Branch and Board. She hath done what she could.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Receipts from September 18 to October 18, 1909.

Miss SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

MAINE.

Eastern Maine Branch.—Mrs. J. S. Wheelwright, Treas., Bangor House, Bangor. Bar Harbor, Jr. Miss. Soc., 16; Orland, Misses H. T. and S. E. Burk, 15; Orono, Pearson Aux., 5; Waldoboro, Aux., 5. Less expenses Ann. Reports, 25, 16 00

Western Maine Branch.—Miss Annie F. Bailey, Treas., 52 Chadwick St., Portland. Farmington, Desert Palm Soc., 36; Fryeburg, Aux., 3.50; Portland, Second Parish, Aux., 6; Waterford, Aux., 10; Wells, Aux., 21. Less expenses, 1.62, 74 88

Total, 90 88

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Miss Elizabeth A. Brickett, Treas., 69 No. Spring St., Concord. Dalton, J. R., 4; Hampstead, Aux., 11; Hampton, Little Helpers and C. R., 10; Henniker, C. E. Soc., 25; Manchester, Franklin St. Ch., Aux., 47.90; by bequest from Mrs. Ann Swett Townshend, 100; Newport, Newport Workers, 15; Plainfield, Mrs. S. R. Baker, 5; Portsmouth, Aux., 5, Rogers, M. C., 40; Raymond, Aux., 12; Tilton, Aux., 2; Wilton, Second Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, 286 90

VERMONT.

Vermont Branch.—Miss May E. Manley, Treas., Box 13, Pittsford. Friends, 106; Brattleboro, Aux., 50; Brattleboro, West, Aux., 17.50; Caledonia Co., 10.50; Craftsbury, North, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1; Enosburg, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Miss Martha A. Perley), 2.80; Johnson, Aux., 1; McIndoe Falls, Aux., 10.80; Milton, Aux., 12; Newport, Aux., 8.35; Norwich, Mrs. Sylvia E. Town, 2.40; Peacham, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Helen Chase, Mrs. Lucy Kinerson), 18 cts.; Plainfield, Mrs. A. Betsey Taft, 3; St. Johnsbury, Friends, 50, North Ch., Aux., 15, South Ch., Aux., 16; St. Johnsbury, East, Aux., 8; Stowe, Aux., 2; Williamstown, C. E. Soc., 2; Winooski, Jr. Miss. Soc., 5, 317 53

MASSACHUSETTS.

Friend, 1.50; Friend, 2,500; Friend, 2,500, 5,001 50

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. Margaret E. Richardson, Treas., 22 Berkeley St., Reading. Andover, Free Ch., Aux., 51.50; Ballardvale, Aux., 18; Billerica, Aux., 2.50; Chelmsford Centre, Aux., 30; Dracut Centre (to const. L. M. Mrs. Dana R. Fox), 25; Lawrence, Lawrence St. Ch., Aux., 67; Lexington, Friend, 2, Hancock Ch., Woman's Assoc., 49.33; Lowell, First Ch., Aux., 150, First Trin. Ch., 10; Highland Ch., Aux., 30, High St. Ch., C. R., 14.22, Kirk St. Ch., Woman's Assoc. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Alice Dewar, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Van Denisen), 60, Pawtucket Ch., Aux., 25; Malden, First Ch., Aux., 180; Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux., 92, Union

Ch., Woman's Union, 7; Melrose, Aux., 65; Methuen, Aux., 18; North Chelmsford, Aux., 15; North Woburn, Aux., 21; Reading, Aux., 44.55, C. R., 8.84, Light Bearers, 10.25; Stoneham, Aux., 35; Tewksbury, Aux., 10; Wakefield, Aux., 22.30, C. R., 5.04; Winchester, Miss. Union (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. A. H. Wood, Mrs. Howard P. Wright), 130, First Ch., Aux., 100, Seek and Save M. C., 16.28, C. R., 33.72; Woburn, Aux., 98, 1,446 53

Auburndale.—E. R. A. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Frances Clapp Fairbanks), 50 00

Berkshire Branch.—Mrs. Edward Tolman, Treas., 47 Reed St., Pittsfield. Lee, Aux., 204.30; Friend, 165; Friend, 135; North Adams, Aux., 55; Pittsfield, South Ch., Aux., 25.50; West Stockbridge, Aux., 10. Less expenses, 14.74, 580 06

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Wallace L. Kimball, Treas., 16 Salem St., Bradford. Georgetown, Friend, 2; Haverhill, Centre Ch., S. S., 24.70, Union Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Frank W. Eaton), 15; Newburyport, Central Ch., Dau. of Cov., 5; West Newbury, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 15, 61 70

Essex South Branch.—Miss Sarah R. Safford, Treas., Hamilton. Lakeman Scholarship Fund, 25; Beverly, Dane St. Ch., C. R., 14.50, Ivy Leaves M. C., 63, Washington St. Ch., Aux., 78; Boxford, Aux., 21, Willing Workers M. C., 3; Cliftondale, Aux., 40; Danvers, First Ch., Aux., 27, Maple St. Ch., Prim. Dept., S. S., 2; Essex, Aux., 80, C. E. Soc., 25; Gloucester, Trinity Ch., C. E. Soc., 20; Hamilton, Aux., 6.33; Lynn, Central Ch., Aux., 36, First Ch., Aux., 25; Manchester, Aux., 45, C. R., 13.65; Marblehead, Aux., 15; Middleton, Aux., 7; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., 60, C. R., 6.25, South Ch., Aux., 26.34, Tabernacle Ch., Aux., 180; Saugus, Aux., 10, C. R., 3.41, Willing Workers, 7.54; Swampscott, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Nellie M. Arrington, Mrs. Annie I. Clark), 70; Topsfield, Aux., 30, 940 20

Franklin County Branch.—Mrs. John P. Logan, Treas., 3 Grinnell St., Greenfield. Offering, 5; Greenfield, Aux., 21; Montague, Aux., 5.15; Orange, Aux., 30.25; Shelburne, Aux., 6; Sunderland, Aux., 18.30, 85 70

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kneeland, Treas., 3 Paradise Road, Northampton. Amherst, Aux., 30; Amherst, North, Aux., 5; Easthampton, Aux., 66.90, Emily M. C., 5; Enfield, Aux., 80; Granby, Y. L. Soc., 10, Light Bearers, 5.02; Hadley, Aux., 32.44; Hatfield, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Abbie Carl, Miss Mary A. Dickinson, Mrs. Julia E. Hubbard, Mrs. A. L. Strong), 79, Wide Awakes, 5; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 36.29, Tn. Off. at Rally, 6.96, First Ch., Aux., 12, Smith College, Y. W. C. A., 500; South Hadley, Mount Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 625, 1,498 61

Jamaica Plain.—Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Hawkins, Children's Memorial, in memory of their daughter, 5 00
Malden.—Mrs. J. B. Martin, 100 00
Medway.—Ladies' Benev. Soc., 6 00
Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. Frederick L. Clafin, Treas., 15 Park St., Marlboro. Framingham, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 30; Schneider Band, 25, C. R., 5, S. S., 6; Holliston, Aux., 34; Hopkinton, Aux. (25 of wh. to const., L. M. Mrs. Sarah L. Clafin), 46; Lincoln, Aux., 43, C. R., 5; Marlboro, Union Ch., Aux., 63.38, C. R., 18.73; Maynard, Aux., 30; Natick, Aux., 10; South Sudbury, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 12; Wellesley, F. M. Dept., Woman's Union, 15.80, 343 91
Monterey.—Auxiliary, 5 00
Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Mrs. Mark McCully, Treas., 95 Maple St., Milton. Braintree, Aux., 10.40; Brockton, First Ch., Aux., 5; Cohasset, Aux. (Th. Off., 13.65), 21.30; Scituate, Ladies of Cong. Ch., 10; Weymouth, East, Aux., 30; Weymouth Heights, Aux., Th. Off., 24; Weymouth, South, Union Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Maria Nash), 37; Whitman, Aux., 10; Wollaston, Aux., 18; C. R., 8, Miss Study Club, 30, 203 70
Northampton.—Smith College, Alumnae, 186 00
North Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas., Littleton Common. Acton, Aux., 10; Boxborough, Miss Eta Blanchard, 50 cts., Aux., 20; Concord, Aux. (Len. Off., 25), 40, Mary Shepard Watchers, 5, C. E. Soc., 10; Fitchburg, C. C. Ch., Aux., 63; Harvard, Aux., 22.25, C. E. Soc., 5; Willing Workers, 5; Littleton, Aux., 3.37; Shirley, Mrs. H. M. Grout, 5; Townsend, Aux., 32; Westford, Aux., 30, C. E. Soc., 10, 261 12
Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Runnels, Treas., 166 Highland Ave., Fall River. Friends, 13.81; Assonet, Aux. (Len. Off., 4.59), 15.43, Morning Star Band, 14; Attleboro, Miss Lizzie B. Day, 200, Second Cong. Ch., 72, Aux. (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Harold D. Baker, Mrs. Ralph P. Kent, Mrs. Henry B. Richardson), 200, M. C., 10; Attleboro Falls, Aux., 23; Berkley, Cent Soc. (Len. Off., 5.75), 19.75; Dighton, Aux., 60; East Taunton, from the late Mrs. Eliza L. Reed, 25, Ch., 20, C. E. Soc., 2, S. S., 2.30; Edgartown, Aux., Len. Off., 2.50, Farther Lights M. Cl., 5; Fairhaven, Aux., 12, C. E. Soc., 10, S. S., 2.10; Fall River, Central Ch., S. S., 17.30, First Ch., 50, Aux., Len. Off., 55, C. R., 21.67, Willing Helpers, 125; Middleboro, Aux. (125 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Andrew Alden, Mrs. David Clark, Miss Laura Fuller, Mrs. William Holbrook, Mrs. James M. Pickens), 132.77, Central Ch., S. S., 6.35; New Bedford, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Louise Crocker, Mrs. Frank E. Ramsdell), 210, North Ch., S. S., Y. P. Miss'n Club, 5, Little Light Bearers, 5, Trin. Ch., Miss'n Guild, 75, C. R. Bible Sch., 27.50; North Attleboro, Aux., 30, S. S. Cl. of 15 girls, 15; North Middleboro, Aux., 16.90; Rehoboth, Aux., 20; Rochester, Aux., 27.25, C. E. Soc., 10; Somerset, Aux., 12, Whatsoever Cir., 12; South Dartmouth, Jr. Christian Union, 6; Taunton, Aux. (Mrs. Bray, 1), 177.98. Less error, 10

credited to North Middleboro, C. E. Soc., in March, 1,746 61
South Hadley.—Mt. Holyoke College, Y. W. C. A., 483 00
Springfield.—South Ch., 107 98
Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas., 1078 Worthington St., Springfield. Agawam, Aux., 50; Blandford, Aux., 22.10; S. S., 5, Pearl Gatherers, 5; Brimfield, Aux., 23.30; Chester, Aux., 10; Chicopee, First Ch., Aux., 11, and Extra-Cent-a-Week Band, 19.04 (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Eleanor V. Chapman), Third Ch., Aux., 34.47, Miss Ella M. Gaylord, 100; Chicopee Falls, Aux., 56.50, Dorcas Soc., 15, Busy Bees, 5; Feeding Hills, Aux., 30, Golden Rule M. C., 9, C. R., 3.89; Granville Center, Aux., 10; Hampden, Aux. (to const. L. M. Miss Mary E. Isham), 25; Holyoke, Grace Ch., Helpful M. C., 5, Second Ch., Mrs. Helena A. Dawley Mem. Fund, 45, Aux. (150 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Frank Heywood, Miss Lucy Ramage, Mrs. Charles Richards, Miss M. T. Ruggles, Mrs. Luman Slate, Miss Marion Parker Wells), 728.56, The Arinsha, 8.45, S. S., 30, Miss Hubbard's Cl., 5, Jr. Dept., 11.85, Prim. Dept., 4.41; Huntington, Aux., 14; Indian Orchard, Aux., 14.50; Longmeadow, Woman's Benev. Soc., 48, M. C., 22, C. E. Soc., 10; Longmeadow, East, Aux., 50; Ludlow, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Burton Tiffany, Mrs. Sigrid Wilson), 40; Ludlow Center, Aux., 10, Dau. of Cov., 5, Precious Pearls, 5; Mitteneague, C. R., 8; Monson, Aux., 80; Palmer, Second Ch., Aux., 50.62, C. E. Soc., 5; Southwick, Aux., 13.38; Springfield, Emman. Ch., Aux., 10, Faith Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 31, Children's Aid Soc., 9.62, First Ch., Aux., 78.40, Miss Mary K. Stevens, 30, Hope Ch., Aux., 23, Cheerful Workers, 6, Jr. M. B., 5, C. R., 2.36, Memorial Ch., Aux., 140, Lend-a-Hand Soc., 40, King's Helpers, 20, North Ch., Aux., 54, Olivet Ch., Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Seelye Bryant, Mrs. C. K. Camp), 27.50, Golden Link Aux., 50, C. R., 6, S. S., 35.20, Park Ch., Aux., 30, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, South Ch., Aux., 155.36, St. John's Ch., Aux., 5; Three Rivers, Union Ch., Mrs. R. C. Newell, 5, Jr. Soc., 5, S. S., Prim. Dept., 8.50; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 300, S. S., 25, Second Ch., Aux., 80, C. E. Soc., 10; West Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 62.75, C. R., 4.75, C. E. Soc., 1; Wilbraham, Aux., 7.50; Wilbraham, North, Grace Union Ch., Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Eva Severance Miller), 41, King's Deva., 2, C. E. Soc., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2, 2,971 01
Suffolk Branch.—Mrs. Frank G. Cook, Treas., 44 Garden St., Cambridge. District No. 5, 18; Allston, Aux., 60.44; Arlington Heights, Miss Grace C. Foss, 20; Auburndale, Aux., 19.70; Boston, Friend, 200, Central Ch., Miss'n Study Cir., 44.02, Park St. Ch., Aux., 12, Woman's Guild, 30, Shawmut Ch., Aux., 300, Dau. of Cov., 25, Union Ch., Aux., 100, Y. L. Soc., 29.80; Boston, South, Phillips Ch., Aux., 40, Y. L. M. S., 65; Brighton, Aux., 36; Cambridge First Ch., Aux., 148, North Ave. Ch., Aux.,

110.45, C. R., 9.55, Pilgrim Ch., Y. L. M. S., 10, Prospect St. Ch., World Dept., Woman's Guild, 13.50, Wood Mem. Ch., Aux., 25; Charlestown, Winthrop Ch., Aux., 30; Chelsea, Central Ch., Women Workers, 50; Dedham, Aux., 43.39; Dorchester, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 22, Prim. S. S., 1.50, Roimsey Ch., Aux., 26, Second Ch., Aux., 53.70, Y. L. Soc., 35; Everett, Mystic Side Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 25; Franklin, Mary Warfield Miss. Soc., 11; Hyde Park, Aux., 40; Jamaica Plain, Boylston Ch., Aux., 28.90, Willing Helpers, 2.10, Central Ch., Aux., 35; Mansfield, Woman's Union, 10; Newton, Eliot Ch., Women's Assoc., 125, Mrs. Curtis Bates, 50; Newton Centre, First Ch., Aux., 63; Newton Highlands, Aux., 40.60, C. R., 18; Newton, West, W. F. M. S., 250; Newtonville, Aux., 116.81, C. R., 15.20; Roslindale, For. Dept. Woman's Union, 10.56; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 32.50, Highlands Ch., Aux., 75.10, Imm.-Walnut Ave. Ch., For. Dept., 70.98; Roxbury, West, South Evan. Ch., Aux., Len. Off., 30.19, C. R., 10.02; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux., 5.85, Y. L. M. S., 7, Day St. Ch., Aux., 36.50, Highland Ch., Women Workers, 10, Prospect Hill Ch., Aux., 50; Watertown, Phillips Ch., Aux., 20.20; Waverley, Aux., 10, C. E. Soc., 2; Wellesley Hills, Aux. (Th. Off., 40.25), 96.25; Winthrop, Union Ch., S. S. Ch., 2.50; Wrentham, Aux., 36,

Wellesley.—Friends, 418; Wellesley College, Class of '97, 1,

Williamstown.—Miss Alice M. Davison,

Worcester.—J. E. G.,

Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Theodore H. Nye, Treas., 15 Berkshire St., Worcester. Ashburnham, Aux., 8; Athol, Aux., 45; Barre, Aux., 25; Charlton, Aux., 12; Clinton, Aux., 147.96, Pro Christo Soc., 12.53; Dudley, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Mary Wiley Thayer), 29.67, C. R., 5.34; East Douglas, Aux., 32.47; Fisherville, Aux., 15; Grafton, Aux., 85, W. M. B., 25; Hardwick, Aux., 30, F. M. M. S., 2; Holden, Aux., 19.86; Lancaster, Aux., 22; Leicester, Aux. (100 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. W. B. Beach, Mrs. B. M. Cook, Mrs. R. L. Pond, Mrs. C. L. Smith), 120, The Gleaners, 1; Leominster, Aux., 93.33; Millbury, First Ch., Aux., 46, Second Ch., Aux., 89; Northbridge Centre, Aux., 9.23; North Brookfield, Aux., 67; Princeton, Aux., 54.75; Royalston, Aux., 21.12; Rutland, Aux., 11; Shrewsbury, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. Clara Boutelle, Mrs. Emily Morey), 34.75, C. E. Soc., 26; Spencer, Aux., 130; Templeton, Aux., 6.50, C. E. Soc., 4; Upton, Aux., 20; Warren, Aux., 3.60, Special, 5; Webster, Aux., 35.50; Westboro, Aux., 19.14; West Brookfield, M. S. C., 10; Whitinsville, Aux., 1; Winchendon, Aux., 37.74, K. D., 5, S. S., 5; Worcester, Adams Sq. Ch., Aux., 13.56, Bethany Ch., Aux. (to const. L. M. Mrs. A. G. Todd), 25, Central Ch., Aux., 98.50, Memorial Coral Workers M. B., 2.50, Park Ch., Aux., 1.36, Extra-Cent-a-Day Band, 4.60, Piedmont Ch., Aux., 400. Less error, 10 credited to Leicester C. E. Soc., in July, 1,908 01

Total, 22,095 07

LEGACY.

Boston.—Mrs. Ellen A. Winslow, by Frank H. Wiggin, Extr.,

766 55

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Miss Grace P. Chapin, Treas., 150 Meeting St., Providence. Barrington, Aux., 60.43, Mothers and Friends of C. R., 10; Bristol, Light Bearers, 30, C. E. Soc., 5; Central Falls, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Chepachet, Aux., 17; C. E. Soc., 20; Darlington, C. E. Soc., 5, S. S., 2.50, C. R., 5.50; East Providence, Hope Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, Newman Ch., Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Ella F. Bourne, Mrs. S. Mystic Lucas), 53, Other Societies (Helping Hand Soc., 22; Dau. of Cov., 14.50, Jr. C. E. M. B., 10, C. E. Soc., 5, S. S., Jr. Dept., 5.75, Prim. Dept., 3, Beginners' Dept., 2.75, C. R., 1.50) (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Miss Florence H. Brown, Miss E. Gertrude Ross), 64.50, United Ch., Prim. Dept., S. S., 3.90; Kingston, Aux., 72.49, Little Rest Juniors, 3.60, C. E. Soc., 3; Little Compton, Aux., 13.75, Prim. Dept., S. S., 1; Pawtucket, Park Place Ch., Aux. (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Henry Bishop, Mrs. A. W. Flanders, Mrs. Frank J. Mitchell), 127, Pro Christo Soc., 10, C. E. Soc., 15, Prim. S. S., 2.50, Beginners' Dept., 2.40, Pawtucket Ch., Aux. (200 of wh. to const. L. M's Daniel T. Brown, Miss Mildred Brown-ning, Miss Ruth A. Bullock, Miss Mildred Burgess, Mrs. Harold W. Case, Miss Nellie T. Harrison, Mrs. James R. Lowry, Mrs. Henry G. Thresher), 375.50, Happy Workers, 54.50, Y. L. M. Cir., 100; Smithfield Ave. Ch., Aux., 18, Prim. S. S., 2.50, Kindergarten Dept., 2, C. R., 5.58, C. E. Soc., 5; Peacedale, C. R., 3; Providence, Miss Brett's S. S. Cl., 99 cts., Academy Ave. Ch., Missy's Club, 10, C. E. Soc., 5, Beneficent Ch., Aux. (125 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Ely A. Eliot, Miss Mary E. Lamprey, Miss Edith M. Nelson, Mrs. Ernest R. Smith, Mrs. J. F. Thornton), 490, Prim. S. S., 17.28, Central Ch., Girls' M. C., 24.40, Wilkinson M. C., 35, Individuals, 700, Free Ch., C. R., 14; Highland Chapel, Sunbeams, 1.91, North Ch., Aux., 32.55, Pearl Seekers, 10, S. S., 5, Pilgrim Ch., Little Pilgrims, 30, Beginners' Dept., S. S., 1.35, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 22, Morning Star, 5, Dau. of Cov., 10, Union Ch., Women's Guild, 300, Friends' Cir., King's Dau., 5, Inter. S. S., 10, Prim. Dept., S. S., 7.20, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Riverpoint, C. E. Soc., 25, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5; Riverside, C. E. Soc., 2; Saylesville, Aux. (to const. L. M's Mrs. Charles D. Crane, Mrs. George W. Jones, Mrs. Jaspar A. Partridge), 75, S. S., 15; Seekonk, C. E. Soc., 1.50; Thornton, S. S., 7.20; Tiverton, Aux., 9.50, S. S., 2.50; Wood River Junction, C. E. Soc., 3, Prim. Dept., 50 cts.; Woonsocket, Pro Christo Band, 2, M. B., 4.25, 3,002 78

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Connecticut Branch.—Miss Anna C. Learned, Treas., 255 Hempstead St., New London. East Woodstock, Aux., 2.35, Jr. Band, 1.95; Lisbon, Aux. (Th.

Off., 17.10 (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Ransom Reed), 33.85; New London, First Ch., Aux., 3.75, Second Ch., Aux., 52 cts.; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Pansy M. C., 5, First Ch., Lathrop Mem. Aux., Th. Off., 28, Park Ch., Aux., Friend, 25, Second Ch., Aux., 5; Preston, Long Soc., 12; Putnam, C. R., 10.

Hartford Branch—Mrs. M. Bradford Scott, Treas., 22 Arnoldale Road, Hartford. Int. on Clara E. Hillery Fund, 96; Int. on Eliz. C. Bacon Fund, 724; Bristol, Aux., 63.85; Burnside, Aux., 1; Collinsville, Aux., 52, Hearers and Doers M. C., 25; Columbia, Aux., 61; East Hartford, M. C., 24; East Windsor, Aux., 29.30, M. C., 16.75; Ellington, Aux., Th. Off., 85.71; Enfield, Aux., 67.25; Farmington, Aux., 5.25, C. E. Soc., 6; Glastonbury, Y. L. M. Band, 103, C. R., 8, Jr. C. E. Soc., 25; Granby, Aux., 39.75; Hartford, Misses M. and L. Nelson, 10, Asylum Hill Ch., Aux., 17, Farmington Ave. Ch., M. B., 5, C. R., 46.84, First Ch., Y. W. F. M. Club, 52.20, C. R., 25.60, Park Ch., Aux., Mrs. C. S. Thayer, 20, Y. L. Soc., 10, Wethersfield Ave. Ch., Aux., 33.65; Kensington, Aux., 17.93; Manchester, Second Ch., 9, Aux., 105; New Britain, First Ch., C. R. 18.11, South Ch., Mr. D. O. Rogers, 418, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Miss Letty H. Learned), 61.83, C. R., 15, Y. W. Christian League, 25; Newington, Aux., 110.50; Poquonock, Aux., 40, C. R., 7.25; Rockville, Aux., 55; Simsbury, Aux., 21.50; South Coventry, Aux., 10; Southington, Miss'n Study Club, 6; South Manchester, Aux. (75 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. J. R. Pitkin, Miss Harriet Spencer, Miss Anna Wadsworth), 110.50; South Windsor, Senior M. C., 10, S. S., 2; Stafford Springs, Aux. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Charles E. Butterfield), 42.25; Talcottville, Aux., 114; Terryville, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M's Mrs. William F. Arms, Mrs. George M. Boyington, Mrs. George F. Carr, Mrs. Ira H. Stoughton), 67.62; Unionville, Aux., 28.70; Vernon Center, Aux. (with prev. contri. to const. L. M. Mrs. Helen Stone Willard), 5; West Hartford, Aux., 126.11, C. R. (25 of wh. to const. L. M. Mrs. Newman E. Sears), 25.85; Wethersfield, Aux., 116.15; Windsor, Aux., 67.23; Windsor Locks, Aux., 280.

New Haven Branch—Miss Edith Woolsey, Treas., 250 Church St., New Haven. Friends, 586.50; Friend, 100; Friend, 50; Bethlehem, S. S., 7.48; Black Rock, C. E. Soc., 10; Branford, Aux., 16, C. E. Soc., 5; Bridgeport, King's Messengers, 15; Bridgewater, Aux., 16; Cromwell, Aux., 22.99; East Haddam (prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Jennie M. Peck); Ellsworth, C. E. Soc., 4; Haddam, Aux., 15; Higganum, Aux., 24.50, C. E. Soc., 20; Ivoryton, Aux., 5; Miss'n Helpers, 10, C. R., 5; Litchfield, Aux., 71.32, C. E. Soc., 14.40; Meriden, First Ch., Aux., 85, C. R. 20; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 61.12, Gleaners, 25; Milford, Plymouth Ch., 40; New Hartford,

127 42

Aux., 4.20; New Haven, Center Ch., Aux., 68, Dwight Place Ch., Aux., 50; New Preston, C. E. Soc., 5; Northfield, Aux., 8; Northford, Aux., 20; Ridgefield, Aux., 5; Salisbury, Aux., 32.65; Sharon, Busy Bees, 50; South Canaan, C. R., 3; Stamford, Aux., 25; Stratford, Aux., 55; Torrington Center, Aux., 158.33; Washington, C. R. (100 of wh. to const. L. M's Katherine Francke, Anna Murtland, Ralph Seelye, Edith Burr Nettleton), 111.55, C. E. Soc., 30; Westport, Aux., 10; Westville, C. R., 2.88, C. E. Soc., 10; Winsted, First Ch., Aux., 27.55, C. E. Soc., 7,

1,862 47

Total, 5,538 57

LEGACIES.

New Britain—Mrs. Emily F. Goodell, by Mrs. Laura G. Heald, Extr., less inher. and other taxes, 966 01

Torrington—Jennie M. Leach by D. Maxson Estee, Extr., less inher. tab, 981 33

Total, 1,947 34

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—Miss Agnes Anderson, 10 00

Gloversville—Friends in Cong. Ch., 5 00

New York State Branch—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas., 646 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn. Friend, 10; Mrs. S. J. Johnson, 5; Albany, C. E. Soc., 7; Antwerp, Aux., 16.67; Blooming Grove, Ch., 46.16, Aux., 40; Bridgewater, C. E. Soc., 25; Brooklyn, Mrs. T. R. D., 250, Central Ch., Aux., 300, Jr. Aux., 8.50, St. Theresa Cir., 5, Clinton Ave. Ch., Aux., 10, Park Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 2, Parkville Ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., 10, S. S., 13.54, Philathea Bible Cl., 5, Plymouth Ch., Y. W. Guild, 15, Richmond Hill Ch., 15.42, C. R., 15, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, South Ch., S. S., 10, C. R., 5; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 65, Fitch Mem. Ch., C. E. Soc., 21; Camden Ch., 37.78; East Bloomfield, Aux., 31.68; Elmira, Park Ch., Aux., 40; Fairport, Aux., 25; Flushing, C. R., 4.72; Mannsville, Ladies' Soc., 5; Massena, Aux., 4.66; Middletown, First Ch., Aux., 10; Miller's Place, Aux., 9; New Haven, Aux., 9; New York, Bethany Chapel, C. R., 10, Broadway Tabernacle, K. W. D., 370, Aux., 206.50, Manhattan Ch. Guild, 25.30; Oswego Falls, Aux., 5.75; Poughkeepsie, Aux., 35, Vassar College Assoc., 401.74; Pulaski, Aux., 21.50, Jr. M. B., 5; Riverhead, Sound Ave. Ch., Aux., 31.68; Scarsdale, Aux., 20; Schenectady, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 5; Sidney, S. S., 6.53; South Hartford, Aux., 30; Syracuse, Danforth Ch., S. S., 5; Utica, Bethesda Ch., C. E. Soc., 10, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 30; Wadhams, Aux., 5; Walton, C. R., 5; Warsaw, Aux. (50 of wh. to const. L. M's Mrs. Charles Bothwick, Mrs. Ernest R. Robinson), 58.52, S. S., 8; West Bloomfield, C. E. Soc., 5. Less expenses, 172.15,

2,213 50

Total, 2,228 50

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas., 312 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. Friend, 1; *D. C.*, Washington, First Ch. Aux., 83.21, Mission Club, 50, Mt. Pleasant Ch., Aux., 6.52, Dau. of Cov., 30, C. E. Soc., 40, C. R., 10, Lincoln Temple, Aux., 15; *Ms.*, Baltimore, Associate Ch., S. S., 15; *N. J.*, Asbury Park, Aux., 30.15; Bound Brook, Aux., 34, Prim. S. S., 1.30; Chatham, Stanley Ch., Aux., 25; East Orange, First Ch., 14, Trinity Ch., Aux., 70; Glen Ridge, Aux., 155, C. R., 5; Grantwood, Aux., 10; Jersey City, First Ch., Aux., 30, Faithful Cir., King's Dau., 5, Happy Workers for Jesus, 15; Montclair, First Ch., Aux., 116, Jr. League, 28, C. R., 5, Watchung Ave. Ch., Aux., 28.23; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., Aux., 39.60, Y. W. Aux., 12, M. B., 41.05, Girls' Club, 12, Jr. C. E. Soc., 4.35, First Ch., Aux., 10; Nutley, Aux., 7; Orange Valley, Aux., 93.35, Y. W. Aux., 83.85, C. R., 8, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1.50; Passaic, Aux., 18, C. R., 3.21; Paterson, Aux., 28.48, King's Workers M. B., 2.28; Upper Montclair, Howard Bliss M. B., 20; Verona, Aux., 10; Westfield, Aux., 179.46; Woodbridge, Aux., 35.46; *Pa.*, Germantown, First Ch., Neesima Guild, 36, Jr. Neesima Guild, 25, C. E. Soc., 2; Philadelphia, Central Ch., Aux., 46, Pearl Seekers, 10, Snow Flakes, 10, Y. L. Soc. 5, C. R., 2, C. E. Soc., 3; Plymouth, Pilgrim Ch., Improvement Soc., 3; Williamsport, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 5, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1; *Va.*, Falls Ch., Aux., 29, 1,609 02

KANSAS.

Topeka.—Mr. Herbert S. Reed, 10 00

GERMANY.

Wesel.—Mrs. C. M. Paterson, 25 00

Donations, 34,161 68
Buildings, 842 74
Specials, 219 83
Legacies, 2,713 89

Total, 37,938 14

Income of Designated Funds.

October 18, 1908 to October 18, 1909.

MARY H. DAVIS FUND.

Income, 40 00

MARY H. DAVIS HOSPITAL FUND.

Income, 40 38

MARTHA S. POMEROY FUND.

Income, 20 00

JULIET DOUGLAS FUND.

Income, 200 00

LAURA L. SCOFIELD FUND.

Income, 160 00

MRS. W. F. STEARNS MEMORIAL FUND.

Income, 20 00

MRS. JANE PALMER MEMORIAL FUND.

Income, 9 20

Total, \$489 58

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1909.

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Balance to the credit of the W. B. M., October 18, 1908 | | \$101,550 67 | |
| Contributions | | | |
| For regular work | \$120,811 56 | | |
| Gifts for buildings | 7,935 09 | | |
| Extra gifts for work of 1909 | 11,544 10 | | |
| Gifts for special objects | 3,169 84 | | |
| | | \$143,460 59 | |
| Legacies, | | 26,184 55 | |
| Interest | | 4,887 92 | |
| Literature Account | | 93 63 | |
| | | | 174,626 69 |
| Mary A. Haley Fund, released at request of life beneficiary | | | 1,000 00 |
| | | | <u>175,626 69</u> |
| | Total, | | \$277,177 36 |

EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAME TIME.

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| Appropriations for 1909 | \$110,884 36 | |
| Additional appropriations for general work | 6,427 91 | |
| Appropriations for buildings | 9,205 23 | |
| Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries | 9,197 75 | |
| Allowances and grants to missionaries in America | 10,263 44 | |
| Gifts for special objects | 3,169 84 | |
| Expenses in connection with legacies | 2 50 | |
| Expenses of publishing LIFE AND LIGHT | 1,603 36 | |
| Expenses of publishing <i>Mission Dayspring</i> | 391 83 | |
| Expenses of Home Department | 10,719 24 | |
| | | \$161,865 46 |
| Balance to the credit of the W. B. M., October 18, 1909 | | |
| For buildings in addition to special deposits | \$1,220 85 | |
| For appropriations for 1910 | 114,091 05 | |
| | | <u>115,311 90</u> |
| | Total, | \$277,177 36 |

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Editor Pacific Department in Life and Light.
MRS. J. K. McLEAN.

KEPT IN TIME OF PERIL

BY NINA E. RICE

The following letter will show that our dear Miss Rice was spared much suffering:—

SIVAS, TURKEY, June 21, 1909.

ALTHOUGH our people here had been very apprehensive for some time, we did not credit their fears, for almost every year we have a panic with apparently no basis. During the time of greatest anxiety we did not get news of the Adana massacres until after you in America had heard of them, and only after the establishment of the new government did we begin to realize that there had really been danger here. We hear that a massacre had been ordered for Sivas, but that one governor, unwilling to carry out the order, succeeded in making his bloodthirsty officers wait from one day to another, until the news of the Sultan's deposition cancelled the cruel edict. You see we were mercifully preserved not only from harm, but even from fear. I think our attitude helped to reassure the people at any rate; it was a case of "blissful ignorance." So I cannot write you any thrilling story of those days, for we were going about our everyday occupations as usual. Of course lately we have felt very apprehensive for the country in general, because we understand the dangers. We Americans feel great confidence in the sincerity of the young Turk party; but most of our Armenian friends do not share this feeling, and distrusting even the present government, feel uneasy all the time. About one thousand Armenians have left Sivas for America during the past two months. But we believe God is ruling and overruling; that his kingdom will come and his will be done on earth as in heaven, and who knows, perhaps the kingdom may come first of all in Turkey.

When we realized the condition of the country, and felt that our friends might be anxious about us, we wanted to send a cablegram. But in the first place we did not know how to send word that we were safe without implying that there had been some outbreak here. In the second place we were then beginning to be a little nervous ourselves, and to feel that, though we might be safe then, the next day might be different. We could only pray that God might keep our friends from all needless fear, as he was keeping us. Of course the Board would have received and forwarded the news if anything had happened in Sivas. We do not like to think or speak or even know the details of the terrible things that happened at Adana. It is all so inexplicable.

You have perhaps heard that I have another associate during Miss Graffam's absence on furlough. She is Miss Fowle, the daughter of the Talas missionary, who was our escort from Constantinople to Sivas when I first came. Born in this country, she knows the language and the people well, and is just the one we need here. She was first appointed to Adabazar, but her health broke down. She is quite well again now; is very congenial and a great comfort and help to me.

We have had on the whole a pleasant and successful year of school. The Commencement address was given by the Gregorian bishop of Sivas. He is a broad-minded man, very friendly to us, and we were very glad to have the opportunity of hearing him. We had exercises on our tennis court, and so could seat fifteen hundred people. On the platform we had representative Turks, Jesuits, Gregorians and Protestants; so altogether we felt that it was quite an important and successful time for our school.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge are pretty well, though tired. He has not yet succeeded in buying the lot for his building, the government is so slow about giving necessary permissions, although he has money enough to pay for the land.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL

BY MRS. GEO. H. HUBBARD

THE year 1908 has been one of quiet study and steady progress, with a membership of twenty-one in the spring term and seventeen in the autumn.

Mrs. Hu Mhiu-ying continued as head teacher and matron of the school, showing increasing interest in the welfare of all connected with it. Her efficiency and faithfulness were severely tried during the enforced absence of the lady in charge during the fall term, because of the illness of mother

and daughter in Foochow. For more than six weeks we were obliged to be away caring for the beloved sick, and, practically, all the responsibility for the good order and progress in study of the school fell upon her shoulders, and she stood the test well. It was a matter of great encouragement that when the time came, and Mrs. Hu was forced into a difficult position, she proved herself equal to the situation. On our return she said: "At first it troubled me so much because you, the head of the school, must be away so far, and I must take the burden of planning and carrying the daily work all by myself. But that made me pray all the harder for heavenly help, and all the women in the school prayed more earnestly than ever before for you and for themselves. Truly, the holy spirit seemed to be among us as never before, and each one tried her best to be good. So we have passed through these trying weeks with no trouble happening to the school, with faithful work on the part of each, and harmony amongst us all."

The time of trial for the foreign missionary proved to be a time of growing in grace for the native worker, and a means of encouragement to our faith that, "In some way or other the Lord will provide" for his own beloved work.

At the beginning of the year we were fortunate in securing the services of Ceng-ong Cia, a graduate of the Ponasang Girls' School, who is a good musician. She assisted in teaching two or three subjects, but her chief work was to train the women in singing our church hymns—not an easy task by any means, yet one that is sorely needed to be done. With patient perseverance she accomplished much in that line during the course of the year.

Two of our recent graduates returned for further study, taking up Western arithmetic, and also reading in the classical Chinese readers lately prepared for the government schools. They also assisted a little in the teaching, and proved a happy addition to the school family, while all the time gaining additional preparation for carrying out their good promise of future usefulness.

Our senior class numbered two. They did not graduate at the end of the year, as it seemed wiser for them to return for another term of study and some fuller development. Both of them were originally from rank heathenism, without the least help of prestige from any friend or relative being a professing Christian. Each groped her own way out of darkness to put herself in Christian environment, and to-day they are a couple of attractive, earnest-minded, Christian women, with fine promise of becoming profitable workers. It is with such we may answer the question, "Is it worth while?"

The course of study continued much the same as in the previous year. *Daily Readings and Questions on the Gospel of Mark*, prepared by Dr. Emily Smith, we introduced as a new book, preparatory to taking up the

gospel history of Jesus Christ, which is generally conceded to be a difficult work for the women to master. These two found it a great help toward the study of the history.

Through the kindness of Miss Lathrop we obtained the model of the tabernacle, which proved a great boon to both teacher and pupils in the study of the book of Exodus. It had always been much of dry drudgery to study through these various descriptive chapters, and to try to make the pupils understand, but when the model was set up so they could see with their eyes and handle with their hands, dullness gave place to lively interest, and all were eager to learn, both those who have studied and those who were studying Exodus,—exclaiming, “Oh! now we can understand. This is interesting! How fine!” And the pupils studying the book of Hebrews, which is in a way the complement to Exodus, also saw and listened while they more easily grasped the spiritual teachings therein contained.

The morning watch was observed regularly, nearly every woman morning by morning coming into the big schoolroom for the early notes of praise, and words of prayer, that would the better fit them for taking up the struggle of the day.

The weekly prayer meeting every Wednesday evening, and Christian Endeavor meeting each Sunday evening, conducted in turn by the women themselves, were valuable adjuncts in their training. And it was often surprising how well these diffident, only recently such ignorant, women could do praying with such fervor and in such language that one could feel, “she knows how to pray.” The attempted explanation of the Scripture read also often showed originality of thought, and direct application to everyday life was not wanting.

Neither was the giving of money left out of training in Christian living and doing. Each term from six to eight dollars was given toward the support of the Woman’s Native Missionary Society. Every Sunday a little went into the contribution box at the morning service in the chapel; and every month came the contribution in the Christian Endeavor Society. With this latter fund collected during the past two years, the society obtained a new banner, which was first seen in public at the mission’s annual meeting in November at Foochow. It is made of red satin for the ground, with four large characters in green satin arranged in the center, and white drapery across the top and down each side. The characters read, “Excellent Lord, Our Teacher!” What better motto than this can there be for our Woman’s School and Christian Endeavor Society! Indeed! is it not a fitting motto for us all?—in response to His gracious invitation, “Come . . . Learn of me.”

Board of the Interior

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ACROSS SIBERIA

BY MISS ELIZABETH TORREY

NOTHING could have a finer start than my journey and it all went through without accident. A report of a trans-Siberian railway trip begins with a boat at Tsuruga, Japan, and there was nothing to complain of in regard to that. "They say" there are smooth seas ordered for that line, and they were served per order on our passage. The manager of the International Wagon-Lits Company meets the boat at Vladivostock. He is a man most affable, as well as official most able; he understands all languages, knows what everyone needs to do and helps him do it. There's a four-hour wait, in which a *troizka* will enable one to see much of the city; this vehicle will not remind you of Fifth Avenue, but will serve, and in places where the city looks like all others, one may admire the line of beauty made by the hoop in front, and imagine bells pendant therefrom.

"First the worst, second the same,
Last the best of all the game."

Do you recall that bit of ancient lore? You'll have cause to apply it, if you take the trip with me. The Siberian railroad to Irkutsk is worthy of commendation. The roadbed is good, the cars airy, and clean even to the windows, the couches comfortable, the bed-linen immaculate. Until that point the smoothness enabled one to write easily. At Irkutsk there was a change—roadbed rough and cars not so good; one preferred to write from

there on, if at all, at the stops. There are six days of it, but stops are frequent and unhurried, so one may see the people and invest spare roubles and kopecks in Russian opals, turquoises and bits of malachite as reminders of the journey. The sight of some marmots and some camels—for caravans still traverse the country—was enlivening; we pass two large garrisons, which seem like cities of tents, and which are picturesque; there are fine horses, and men, too,—all six-footers and more! “No dust and no heat” was our advance order sent in a bit late, so we had the latter for a day and a half and the former, two days, but the Urals brought wraps into use, and this the end of June! At almost every station, at least the large ones, one may buy postcards and stamps; our train carried mail which was delivered at distributing stations; sometimes we’d post our missives on our train, sometimes, at stations. It is so exasperating not to be able to read the names of stations. That was my chief annoyance all the way. I suggest that intending travelers by this route provide themselves, if possible, with a list of stations in Russian and in English; also I’d drop a hint to future patrons about taking along reading matter. There’s an excellent beginning of a library on the train—Russian, German and a little French, but almost no English. *The April Century*, *The Cat’s Paw*, by Croker, and one copy of a paper called *The Novel*,—all short stories and all trash (pity they weren’t shorter!)—were all in English. Take along some good reading matter and donate it to the train-library

It was cool all through European Russia. It was interesting to see how well acquainted passengers became. One was sorry to leave them. Some who came on at Harbin, stopped off at St. Petersburg, in spite of the cholera of which everyone there was talking. We had an hour’s drive across the city and a wait of four hours. The hotel porter has great linguistic powers, and also knows everything. He will see your passport viséd—a necessity—and deposit you in the depot. This is not Boston, nor yet New York—excepting the great, gilt shrine with candles burning before it—different sizes, different prices—which the faithful keep buying. It reminds me of the depot in—but, oh, comparisons are odious!

Now we apply that classic bit of poetry. Yes, this is the worst, poorest stretch of road on the whole line—from St. Petersburg to the boundary. The “Little Father” can’t censor this. Let the truth be known! Twenty-four hours of it caused thoughts. Then came “the best of all the game.” Long live Der Kaiser! Beautiful cars! And so clean! Such a fine road bed! And such speed! Ah, this is like old recollections!

It is daylight at four, and we see hills and dales, trees and trees and grassy slopes with bits of water. Beautiful Germany! It’s all beautiful and here

we are at six o'clock in Berlin. Of our own particular party half stopped here and three went on to Brussels. "Only twelve hours more," a lady said, and she looked miserably white and ill; her stomach wouldn't work and she couldn't sleep—in fact she came on account of her health. I slept and found everything all right. I was very well all the way.—*Japan Mission News*.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GLORY KINDERGARTEN

(From Miss Annie Howe's home letter, Kobe, Japan, September 22, 1909.)

MRS. UCHIDA, the wife of the new minister to America from Japan, —Baron Uchida—is Mrs. Harada's sister-in-law. Her father is one of the wealthy men of Japan, who had a family of beautiful daughters, one of whom married this Mr. Uchida. Mrs. Uchida was educated at Bryn Mawr, and is a very beautiful woman. She will be one of the loveliest of the ambassadors' wives in Washington.

Bishop Ward, of the Southern Methodist Church, died in Kobe day before yesterday. He was a charming man, and very valuable. Bishop Ward presided at the Methodist Conference at Arima in August of last year, and has been deputed to do so again this year. He was ill before leaving America, but the doctors hoped that the voyage might be of benefit to his health. Unfortunately, however, he was worse when he arrived in Japan a month or two ago.

We are hard at work on our plans for our twentieth anniversary, and I wish you could have seen the party of young people gathered at my house yesterday afternoon. I am entertaining all the kindergarten graduates, or as many as we can get hold of, entertaining from two to five of the nineteen classes on different afternoons at 4 P. M.

When they come I have a punch bowl of lemonade ready, and serve them each with a frappe cup full to start off with, then we talk and look at the photos that have collected during these twenty years, and then, opening with prayer, we tell them our plans for the celebration: (1) How we are succeeding with our list of graduates—450—how many we have heard from, etc.; (2) Our plans for the magazine we hope to publish at that time; (3) Finances; (4) What part the Training School will take in the celebration.

I took a long breath before I decided to plunge into this lot of gatherings, but it is paying a hundred times over. We get into touch again with the graduates, they become interested in our plans, and they greatly enjoy seeing each other.

It was simply lovely yesterday. One young man is now a full-fledged physician, another one graduates next year from the Higher Commercial School, to enter which is a high test of ability, for hundreds take the examination where tens enter.

Another lady was the sweet mother of four children, etc. I never did anything that has paid better. After the meeting part is over I serve ice cream and cake. It certainly pays to take account of stock once in ten years at least. We had a celebration ten years ago, but no such systematic plan for getting into touch again with every graduate.

Mrs. Miyake and Mrs. Ogita sit at their desks nearly all day getting the magazine into shape.

A COUNTRY TRIP

BY MISS MABEL ELLIS

LINTSINGCHOW, 1909.

I HAVE just returned from a week in the country. It is all so new and all so full of interest, eating with chopsticks, sleeping on a *kang* (a brick bed), riding on the bottom of a springless cart, wondering at the ruins of ancient temples and cities. A year and a half in China, but it is all fascinating to me yet, too fascinating for the long days on the cart to seem dull.

Did I write to you of one of our church members, two days' journey to the northwest, coming to me last summer and urging me to come to his home? "No one has ever been to our home to teach the women," he said, "though the station was started twenty years ago." At two different times since then he has come to Lintsing and has renewed his invitation. Do you wonder that the very first place to which I planned to go was to his home? It was a common mud house, with paper windows and doors and a dirt floor. But the welcome that awaited us made us forget the comforts that we might have missed. It had been snowing all day, the roads were slippery and the wind cold, yet several church members had walked a long distance to meet us. "We hardly dared hope you would come," Mr. Wang said, "but had you not come it would have been hard to bear the disappointment." They could not do enough for us to show their appreciation of our visit.

We knew that our hours here were to be few, so we started at once to work. "How much can you read?" I asked of the bright young sister. "Only a little," she replied, "I never had anyone to teach me—will you teach me?" Would I teach her? What had I come to China for? I un-

folded a little tract in Chinese, telling of the love of God and of our duty to him. She learned the characters very rapidly, and the meaning I hope that she learned also, though that is not so easy to ascertain. Then came Mr. Wang's wife. When he had first urged me to visit his home he had said, "My mother and my sister are Christians, but my wife is not a Christian yet." I eagerly took my place at her side, and watched to see her take the interest her sister had taken in the reading. But she was less capable and less appreciative, though very willing to try to learn. I think the young sister would gladly have read all night, but we were tired at last, and suggested going to rest.

Long before we were astir the next morning the family were busy trying to get us something good to eat. The sister soon came into the room again. "May I read some more? And—may—do you think that I could go to school?" Quite sure was I that she could not be admitted this year. My sister had warned me before leaving not to bring any girls back with me to the school. At her last trip she had listened to entreaties of three. I had interceded for another one. I really did not dare to take this girl back with me, for we really could not crowd more than eight girls into a room 8 x 12.

We had planned to spend the Sabbath here, but other plans interfered. "No matter," my brother had said, "any day that you go there will be a day of worship for them;" so it proved. The second day the church members walked in from the villages near by. Some women and children walked five or six miles to the service. These people have no regular helper, and this day when a native teacher was coming to speak to them meant very much. It was a very quiet, thoughtful little group who listened to the teacher, who told them how God himself would help those who had no other teacher, if they truly wished to follow him. I was surprised to find that many had been taught to read by Mr. Wang. "Six months ago not one could read a character," he said; "thirty can read a little now; some have read through Matthew. When can we have a station class?" he asked, "they understand so little, and I, too, understand so little, though I try to help them all I can." I could not promise them a station class. What can a foreign pastor do when he has seventeen out-stations, besides a boys' school and central station work to care for? "Why do you not go to school and prepare yourself to teach your people?" I asked. "I should like to, I should like to very much," he replied.

I taught little groups of women and children here and there between the meetings. I promised to see if we could not take some of the children into school later, and the bright young sister into the station class in the fall. But there was so little that I could do, and so little that I could promise to

do next year for them. If I were only twins! As I left them, the words of the young man rang in my ears, "There has never been anyone to our home to teach the women." For another year there could be no one still to teach the women!

Mr. Wang went with us to the next village, and told us again of his desire to help his people. "I do what I can, but I am so ignorant." He had been tried by Boxer days, and not been found wanting. I remembered how the night before I had stood with the father at the edge of the town as he pointed out the graves of the grandfather and uncle. All the younger members of the family had fled. These old men, who were too old to flee, had been cut to pieces by their own countrymen because of their faith. "Did you ever feel like seeking revenge?" I asked of Mr. Wang. "We never did, he replied. "Men from that village," he said, pointing to a town a mile or two away to the south, "came to our home, killed my grandfather and uncle, burned our home, and we had to hide for many months. But we have never gone to that village, nor asked about the men." He spoke in a quiet tone, with no sign of resentment. I had no words of consolation, nor of advice. At last he spoke again, "I should like to go to these villages near here, and preach or sell Bibles sometime." I wondered to which village he meant, and if he would gladly go to the one a mile or two to the south. As he bade us good-by, in truly Oriental style, "Don't forget to pray for me," he said. You will pray for him, too, will you not? Pray that he may go to the seminary this year to take the helper's training course, if that is God's will. I hope so much that he may go.

We were to conduct a funeral service at another village, but the preaching would be the same, I had thought. However, when we arrived we found an immense crowd awaiting our arrival, and several heathen rites ready to be performed. Food for the dead spirit had been placed in the grave, and prostrations were being made. They are such ignorant church members, these to the southwest, for they have had such meager instruction. Do you wonder that I am anxious for Mr. Wang to prepare himself for a teacher among these people? At the suggestion of the Chinese teacher the heathen rites were put away and the food removed and prostrations ended. Then he told them of the life of so much more importance than this one, and urged them to prepare for that life. It was not the quiet, solemn group of people that we associate with a funeral at home. Many had come to see the curious foreigner, many had followed the crowd, and few seemed to care for the grief that had come to their neighbor's home. But they listened to the gospel that was preached, and they knew how the church members had bought the coffin for their friend, so I hope they caught something of the spirit for which the "Jesus church" stands.

Here also we met the relatives and friends of our pupils at Lintsing. They loaded us with dough strings and dumplings and invitations to come again soon. One woman who had been in the station class in the fall came to meet me and take me to her home. She was a very stupid woman and my sister had felt that her efforts to teach her were almost in vain. But this stupid woman told me with pride how she had taught to four other women the few characters which she herself had learned. One woman crowded up to me holding up a fat, brown baby. "This is Lin Chiang's sister," she said. (Lin Chiang was a pupil in our school.) "Come," I said, as I held out my arms for the child. She came willingly and I taught the mother and played with the baby. Suddenly some one remarked that the small girl was just recovering from a seige of smallpox. I rather hastily put her down. But I had evidently won her heart, for she climbed upon my couch and sat close beside me calmly and contently sucking her thumbs. I was less calm and content. I urged the teacher to hasten our departure that we might get to the next village in time for our next appointment.

We arrived early and spent our time well talking to the little group of church members who knew so little and were eager to know more, talking to the great crowds of curious spectators, who merely wanted to see us and hear about American ways and our queer food and clothes, and teaching Bible verses and songs to the bright-eyed children. When we could not talk any more the mother of a pupil talked to the company; she told them of our school and how her little girl wanted to go, how much she learned and what a good disposition I had!

We wrote down names of prospective students and tried to give hope that there would be a day some time in the future when a teacher could come and spend a week with them. We were so tired and were deciding that we could soon send away the crowd and rest. Then the teacher came, "I have planned for another meeting this evening and have said that you would speak," he announced. There was but one thing to do. I went, I tried to talk. Later the teacher said, "You made a mistake last night." "A dozen!" I replied. "Well I noticed one, but it was not a bad mistake," he added comfortingly. (I had called my feet my head, but my gestures made my meaning clear.) "And I knew why you made it." I thought it was a very bad mistake, but I was interested in his reason. "Why did I say head for feet?" I asked. "Why I thought you dreaded to mention your feet! Quite likely you felt embarrassed!" I thought of the tiny embroidered shoes of the women whom I had tried to teach and of my own big leather shoes, and knew why the teacher might think that I ought to feel embarrassed when I mentioned my feet.

MISSIONARY ITEMS

Thanks to the labors of the self-denying Moravian missionaries, only sixty or seventy of the dwellers in Labrador remain heathen. The population numbers about 1,400, and three fourths of them are Eskimos.

Several thousand Javanese here have gone from their own island to find work and homes in Dutch Guiana, and the Moravian missionaries already at work there are devising means to reach them with the gospel. These Malays, most of them Mohammedans, are difficult of access, and the missionaries in that country have already on hand work among colored people and East Indians.

One outcome of the great revival in North China is a Home Missionary Society composed of and entirely supported by Chinese Christians, who have already sent two evangelists to a needy district.

"Have you ever heard the gospel?" asked a missionary of a Chinaman. "No," was the reply, "but I've seen it. I know a man who used to be the terror of his neighborhood and dangerous as a wild beast, but he became wholly changed. He is now gentle and good, and has left off opium."

Fifty years ago Borneo witnessed the murder of the faithful missionaries of the Rhenish Missionary Society. Others took their places, but progress has been so slow that Borneo has been called the most difficult field of the Dutch East Indies. Now, however, the seed is bearing fruit, and during 1908, 146 heathen were baptized, one of whom was the great grandson of the man who was chief when the missionaries were murdered.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR

Mrs. S. E. HURLBUT, TREASURER

RECEIPTS FROM SEPTEMBER 10 TO OCTOBER 10, 1909

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--|-------------|
| COLORADO | \$663 29 | NEW JERSEY | 1 00 |
| ILLINOIS | 3,193 27 | NEW YORK | 1 00 |
| INDIANA | 152 63 | CHINA | 12 50 |
| IOWA | 3,247 43 | MISCELLANEOUS | 4 00 |
| KANSAS | 851 69 | Receipts for the month | \$17,077 56 |
| MICHIGAN | 671 74 | Previously acknowledged | 63,216 26 |
| MINNESOTA | 440 00 | Total since October, 1908 | \$80,293 82 |
| MISSOURI | 948 27 | BUILDING FUND. | |
| MONTANA | 51 15 | Receipts for the month | \$1,500 00 |
| NEBRASKA | 1,033 02 | Previously acknowledged | 3,245 50 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 326 27 | Total since October, 1908 | \$4,745 50 |
| OHIO | 2,962 25 | ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS | |
| OKLAHOMA | 475 21 | Receipts for the month | \$98 90 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 432 45 | Previously acknowledged | 1,072 53 |
| WISCONSIN | 1,498 60 | Total since October, 1908 | \$1,171 43 |
| WYOMING | 93 79 | | |
| CALIFORNIA | 5 00 | | |
| IDAHO | 1 00 | | |
| KENTUCKY | 9 00 | | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 1 00 | | |
| MISSISSIPPI | 2 00 | | |

MISS FLORA STARR, Ass't Treas.

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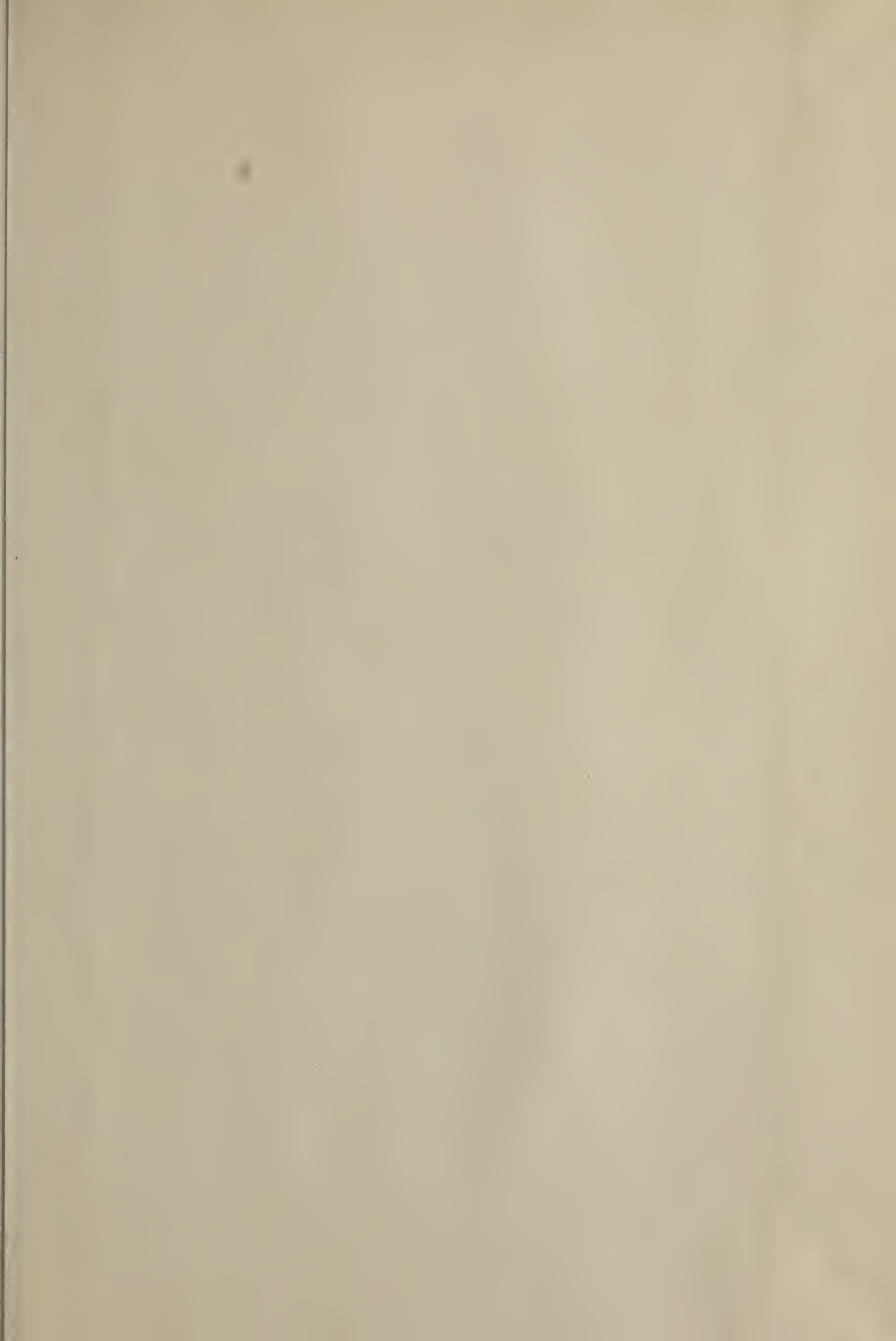
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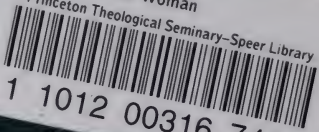
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